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MAY 1, 1995 \$3.50

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April 20, 1995



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role Canada played in the
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Prairie Pulitzer

76 The Pulitzer Prize awarded
last week to Winnipeg author
Carol Shields will boost sales of her
novel *The Stone Diaries* at home
and abroad. Already a best-seller in
Canada, the book makes the
ordinary extraordinary as Shields
uses diaries, letters and a host of
memories to chronicle the life and
times of Daisy Goodwill.

OPENING NOTES



Jean Chrétien and Romeo LeBlanc: relatives in Ottawa

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

Throughout their nine years in power, the Conservatives were often rocked by allegations of patronage. But 18 months into their mandate, the Liberals have so far escaped similar criticisms—even though a host of several prominent Liberals now have jobs in Ottawa. For instance, Dominic LeBlanc, 37, son of Gov. Gen. Romeo LeBlanc, works in the Prime Minister's Office as Jean Chrétien's personal assistant on the Atlantic desk, one of four such posts in the room. Responsible for the younger LeBlanc, a lawyer, include keeping Chrétien abreast of political developments in the region. Caroline Chretien, 29—daughter of Raymond Chrétien, who is Canada's ambassador to Washington and a nephew of the Prime Minister—also is a lawyer, and she too works in the PMO, where she is a special assistant responsible for protocol. Then there is Tony Tolsi, 35, who is parliamentary assistant to his younger brother, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Ben Tolsi.

All that patronage played a part in their hiring. Caroline Chretien declined requests for an interview, but Dominic LeBlanc says he got his position because "I'm someone in quality, they give the job." says LeBlanc, who helped organize Chrétien's 1990 by-election campaign in the New Brunswick riding of Beauséjour, also held by his brother. LeBlanc says his brother cleared him to approach the Prime Council. "I wanted to have a job, but you can't have a position, spouse or child," he adds. Still, Ben's political career choices. Delphine Grey says that it is the Grits' long-standing bias toward family that makes it "so phenomenal" to add. "I still hear people say, 'Oh, but Chretien is not Ben's father.'

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Palomino*, John Grisham
2. *Our Game*, John le Carré
3. *The Canadian Perspective*, James A. Gold (3)
4. *The Last Tycoon*, F. Scott Fitzgerald
5. *The Stone Man's Daughter*, Dorothy Fuld
6. *A Dog's Life*, Peter Mayle (2)
7. *Whistler's Sons*, Terry Glavin (2)
8. *Smash*, Ruth Rendell (3)
9. *East, West, Stories Pending* (6)
10. *Politically Correct Bedtime Stories*, James Patterson (3)

NONFICTION

1. *Shoeless Joe*, Louis McNeice (3)
2. *An Anthropologist on Mars*, Oliver Sacks (4)
3. *Surviving the Storm*, Doug Langford (5)
4. *Book of Virtues*, D. R. Stenhouse and Alan Stenhouse (2)
5. *Men and Women in the Bedroom*, John Gott (3)
6. *The Hot Zone*, Richard Preston (3)
7. *On the Taxex*, Steve Cooney (19)
8. *In Retrospect*, Robert McNamara
9. *Panday Secrets*, John Brothman
10. *Closer to the Sun*, Gert Lederman (2)

Compiled by Fred Belcher

POP MOVIES

According to Canadian sources, according to box office statistics during the seven days that ended on April 20 (a director's number of screenwriters shaping):

1. <i>Reindeer Games</i> (2001)	\$15,584,480
2. <i>Bad Boys II</i> (2003)	\$10,200,000
3. <i>A Good Year</i> (2004)	\$6,983,250
4. <i>Jerry Maguire</i> (2000)	\$6,070,250
5. <i>Don Juan DeMarco</i> (2001)	\$5,940,000
6. <i>Training Day</i> (2001)	\$5,820,000
7. <i>Omega Factor</i> (2001)	\$3,221,150
8. <i>Circle of Friends</i> (2004)	\$3,209,980
9. <i>Quotations</i> (2004)	\$3,094,980
10. <i>Warrior's Way</i> (2004)	\$2,626,000

Source: Box Office Information Inc.

1. *Position 1st* (2)



A GUN-SHY CITY

Where should said gun go? That is the question Winnipeg city councilors asked last week as they pondered the fate of 1,500 abandoned police revolvers. The city will spend \$700,000 on new Glock .40-caliber, semi-automatic pistols for its 96 police force. Austin-based Glock sold a \$170,000 trade-in allowance for the old .30-caliber gun stock. But Glock said it would then sell the weapons to a North Carolina gun dealer. That gave the council second thoughts and it voted to void the loss, destroy the guns and—very happily—seize loose fees. "I don't want to be putting 1,500 handguns back

on the streets of any city in America or Canada," says Councillor Amaro Silva. "Guns are designed to kill people, and we don't know whose hands these guns could fall into." Silva has instead suggested establishing a "hollow-gum fund." Under his proposal, each individual or organization donating \$115—the amount the city is losing on each gun—would receive a limited photograph of an obsolete revolver that they helped keep out of circulation. Is any event, the old handguns will be put in a jar and crushed down. Members of the Winnipeg Police Association would like to see the resulting metal melted into a commemorative plaque. As well, officials are phoning city hall, offering to create a monument or a statue with the metal. Or perhaps a plaque.

PASSAGES

DISMISSED: The appeal of an order to terminate serial child killer Clifford Olson, 53, from Kingston Penitentiary in Ontario to the Saskatchewan Penitentiary in Prince Albert, where he has been since December 1995, is before the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. Judge Cal Tait, who said he had no jurisdiction in the case, Olson, convicted in 1982 of the slaying of the family of three sons, a teenage girl and three boys in British Columbia, appealed the transfer because he said he had greater grievances at the Kingston pen. He is serving a life sentence with no chance of parole until 2006.

APPOINTED: Dan Matheson, 44, as the new co-anchor of CTV's morning news show, *Canada AM*, replacing Keith Morrison, who was fired but must wait for undisclosed reasons. Matheson, who has been with the show since 1987 as sports anchor and co-chap host, will now sit alongside co-anchor Valerie Pringle.

DEAD: Prominent Conservative politician and author Michael Dibdin, 65, the one-time political hero to Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, died of heart failure, at his home in Belgrade. Dibdin was a class act of this world: 1954, when he began to openly criticize the Socialist system. He spent almost a decade in Yugoslavia paid as a road to writing two critical books, *The New Class* (1967) and *Conversation with Stalins* (1962).

DEAD: Actor Marlon Brando's daughter Cheyenne Brando, 25, in the抛体 house of her mother, actress Tariqa Torpilic, by hanging herself. Friends said that she had been depressed since 1999 when her half-brother Christian Brando murdered her lover, Dag Doolittle, as a figure over Doolittle's treatment of Cheyenne.

EXPECTING: Pop singer Julie Masse, 24, and Corey Hart, 32, the birth of a child. Both parents are divorced but have no place to marry.

DEAD: Owen Barley Philp, 71, founder of Canada's ice flying team, the Snowbirds, of lacrosse, in Sicamous, B.C. Philp flew with the RCAF during the Second World War and created the Snowbirds in 1971, while base commander at Moose Jaw, Sask.

HEATING UP BUSINESS

The ramifications of Washington's new rules are trying to further tighten the U.S. blockade of Cuba, and not stopped many Canadians from doing business with the Communist nation. This includes Stakeholder Joe Frasier, whose company, Solar Freedom International, has created models that can cook passes 30 minutes. Frasier says he uses the sun's rays to cook food. This makes them ideal for use where fuel is scarce but sunshine is plentiful. Frasier, with the backing of the Mexican Economic Development Association in Monterrey,

has shipped ovens to more than a dozen countries around the world, including Cuba. The government there is using 95% of its fuel for such day-care centers and private homes. Officials are also considering purchasing portable, backhoe models that can cook passes 30 minutes. Frasier says he uses the sun's rays to cook food. This makes them ideal for use where fuel is scarce but sunshine is plentiful. Frasier, with the backing of the Mexican Economic Development Association in Monterrey,

HERE: Cooking pizza at 20 minutes with the sun's power



Craig trying to bare frost hook

COLD: And the day before their home opener, the Jays are facing superstar pitcher David Cone. And the day before their home opener, the team will play a free exhibition game against the New York Yankees—with all seats and concession items available at half price. Not to be outdone, the New York Yankees goodwill gesture to their fans offers \$4,000 free Bleacher tickets for every game during the first week in May. In San Diego, the Padres are going way off-base on opening night, still, all 10,000 seats are practically pitchin' baseballs at day's discount. The Cincinnati Reds have no special plans for opening day, saying their ticket prices should be rock bottom. But don't count on the April 20 show at Riverfront Stadium to draw big crowds, the Jays' manager says.

TRADING FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Currency and bond traders are not known for their sensitivity, so it should come as no surprise that they have created a thriving market for the old business needs of one of their former colleagues, their former mentor. Leeson is the diagnosed 28-year-old English trader whose disastrous stock market bets brought down the 223-year-old British bank Barings PLC. Traders in London and Singapore, where he was based, are selling his business cards for up to \$100 each. Adding insult to injury, London's



Independent newspaper is currently running a contest called "Leave your bearings." The object is to pay only as imaginary \$1.25 billion on Japan's stock market, and bring down the bank that loaned the money. The winner will receive a trip to Singapore and the Southeast Asian markets that Leeson visited after Barings collapsed in early March. Meanwhile, last week Leeson, a German Jew, fighting extradition to Singapore, which makes him an unlikely participant in the newspaper contest. And given the hard-hearted nature of traders, he stands little chance of winning any of the proceeds from the sale of his business cards.

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS



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Call: (416) 926-6560

Or mail to: Princess Margaret Hospital, 61 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M4S 1E9
 or fax: (416) 926-6565

Princess Margaret -
The Cancer Hospital.

"Thank you.
 Princess Margaret Hospital -
 From the bottom of my heart." -
 Connie Forsey, Cancer Survivor

Princess was issued by Toronto Star
 Photography: Glynne Davies
 Production: Glynne Davies

COLUMN



A great time for Canadians abroad

BY BARBARA ANTEL

There has been a mini-boomlet for our team this past week. "I'm on a real Canadian kick," said a complete stranger at a dinner party where she learned I had lived in Canada for eight or ten years. "They are so impressive a people." Friends of mine reported similar sentiments at their evenings out. "You're a Canadian," said one partying hostess to me. "Please come over on Friday." I declined, scared of being served toro.

Meanwhile, the Canadian High Commission

has run out of Maple Leaf flags to wave at V.I.P. ceremonies, and we're a bit, comically. The welcome arm of events hangs on two quite separate achievements, first, the publication in England, to普遍的 enthusiasm, of Robertson Davies' book *The Crossing-Place*, and, of course, the *Fire War with Spain*. Each of those events reminds the other, reminding me of a poem my former husband George Jones wrote in 1953. The poem tells a bit at a cultural hook: launch in London, arriving a week after along the Thames. "Academic eyes, academic noses, / See past the passing of the ship." A great omen, a great agent for a great literature? I've always thought that was a brilliant insight. If you want to promote a country's literature internationally you can do more by going to the defence budget than to agencies like the Canada Council. That's why we know more about Russell Stoen and not half as much as we should about Steven or Indian writers.

As it happens, I really don't know about the rights and wrongs of the fishing disagreement with Spain, although a clue may be found in the words of a Spanish Embassy official here who told a reporter that the real issue was that "if you Anglo-Saxons see the European Community regulations as rules and laws, then we see them as an invasion." But Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin was my education when he appeared on the CBC television news, holding up captured Spanish nets and pointing out that they were

were in Nunavut. Duhpe, Dusker, Shug Ling and, and my refuge. Back country, Canadians liberated the Netherlands. As Canadian broadcaster Bruce Stewart recently commented, "Canada's punch of show is weight." But the war was of vital interest to Canada. Hitler threatened the concept of liberal democracy as an organizing principle and, in this sense, Canada, along with all the other liberal democracies of the world, was really involved as either side in the front line.

The other aspect, of course, was that back in the days of the Second World War, Canada was still a great part of the British Empire. She may no longer have been a dominion, the Commonwealth still remained, and it was greatly revered. In the half century that has passed since then, this link has been weakened and even though I personally would want to see the remaining symbolic, ceremonial and certainly cultural ties with Great Britain preserved, it is little in historical terms these changes. History evolves, this conflict has shifted its historical usefulness and one can only hope for the stability and the free and secure future of Europe and Commonwealth will be good or better.

But what was it that was suddenly so appealing about Canada? I suppose it was the sight of a nation putting its foot down. There was our great Commonwealth, Queen Elizabeth, her and her people, standing up for a real national interest. Cultural issues couldn't have done better. *Fire War* is the straightforward, straight shooting Canadian with the Yukon physique and the hard-some Canadian potato face. True, Canada's national interest coincided with a world ecological interest, since the severe exploitation of vital forest resources is a potential problem in an overpopulated world with diminishing food supplies, but that was a coincidence. What was so endearing after the British had worked their government round an economy in the Europeans in general and to the Spanish in particular, was the forthrightness of the Canadians.

Putting your foot down, of course, requires raw qualities, the political will and the fort. Without gunboats, we couldn't have done a thing. Unlike America, who proposed cuts in the defence budget create huge painful battles the Canadian government, faced with all we need to face today, always had the will to back its defense. But defence budgets are the insurance policies for life; you hope you will never need them, you can only use them once in a lifetime, and paying the premiums each year costs a real whack—and that cost. Nor is it able to sell the gunboats, just that you can raise a country's real damage, and that's world remunerating seriously on this VE-Day anniversary. One can also muse on the fact that all the global forces in the world come to us as much for Canada's image as for an agent for a great literature. What is big, great for a moment, to be from Canada is no longer a poor literary address.

'ALL WORK AND NO GLORY'

Jean Charest's literary sounds like the departure song at a barbershop at a hair salon: Ottawa Lindsay, Peterborough, Napanee, Kingston. That was last week, but in the weeks and months since Charest took on the task of leading the Progressive Conservative Party, most weeks have been like that—days that start with meetings at breakfast and run through meetings at bars and meetings at night and end finally about midnight. When he went to Florida for a rare family vacation in February, there were stage greetings to the party and in the media that he had passed a visit to Ottawa by U.S. President Bill Clinton. Helping Conservatives come to terms with the depth of their defeat in the 1993 election has been, he says, with not a trace of anguish—“all work and no glory”—and he fully expected it would be that way. But last week, Charest got an especially poignant reminder of the price that must be paid. As he was preparing to go off again to work, his seven-year-old son Antoine had a question: “Where are you going?” The boy asked: “You’re going away.”

It is a question that every Canadian has trouble answering. But it is one that is notably difficult for Charest to deal with as he prepares for this week’s two-day Conservative convention in Hull that will confirm him as leader of a party that has two seats in the House of Commons out of that total. It faces a popular government on a seemingly permanent honeymoon with the voters, and remains dogged in the public mind by the excesses of its years in power under Brian Mulroney. It is hardly a party on the cusp of power. A man has to do what a man has to do, but instead that heavy weight include an endless round of town halls and ribbon-cutting to rebuild a party as thoroughly broken as the Tories. Not surprisingly for such an extensive political novel, Charest’s answer is affirmative. “Because of the state of Canada, we depend on national leaders and national parties to bring us together,” he told *Maclean’s* last week before seeking out for a family lunch. “That’s why it’s important to rebuild. It’s important for the future of that country and for that reason alone, it’s worth doing.”

Not all the news on the Tory front is bleak. More than 5,000 delegates have signed up to attend the convention—which opens on April 10 and will confirm Charest as leader by acclamation—despite some predictions that it would be a poorly attended affair. Party officials swear that every delegate in paying the half-interim fee (\$265 for adults, \$175 for youth members; Mulroney will not be there)—will be in Ottawa on business—but many former

members of his cabinet are scheduled to attend, as are former leaders Robert Stanfield and Joe Clark. But there will also be new members, organizers say, who joined during a cross-country restructuring process last fall that has led to reconstitutions for more rank-and-file control over the party leadership and greater party control over the activities of its kindred arms, the PC Canada Fund. While the Tories remain in fifth, the party is far from a financial outcast. It raised \$1.2 million last year and has an operating surplus of \$1.2 million, which was applied to bring its debt down to \$4.4 million. And while the polling news is hardly good, some surveys suggest that many Canadians—for what the sentiment is worth in the absence of support—would like to see the party return. The need among party activists, Chrest says, is upbeat. “When some Canadians are asking themselves whether or not we are going to continue, they want to be able to answer the question.”

With Prime Minister Jean Chrétien leading in the polls at the eve of this week’s Mulroney election, and an election call imminent in Ontario, one of the factors that makes Conservative optimism the strength of their political party. The party is in power in Alberta, where Premier Ralph Klein is a friend and ally of Chrest—the two men already work together in an Eagles concert in Calgary. In re-election Ontario, Mike Harris has returned the party to respectability and is a strong contender to become opposition leader, if not premier. While the Reform party, which has no provincial wings, has made some inroads into the Ontario Tory organization, Harris and Chrest have had a closer relationship. In all four Atlantic provinces, the Tories are the strongest opposition party facing the governing Liberals. Richard Johnston, a University of British Columbia political scientist who is teaching this year at Harvard, says those provincial roots are a crucial reason why the party will probably survive.

Mark Johnson and other analysts do not suggest that survival will come easily. “Recovery is possible, but it is not a trend I look for my money,” he says. And Chrest himself seems little slips from brutal pessimism: “I optimistically think that victory could be won in the next federal election to re-establish that it will take Mulroney take a long time, that his best work will pay dividends for another time.” A Gallup poll taken a mid-March among 1,000 voters says the party at just nine per cent nationally, will behind the 16 per cent of the vote it received in the 1993 election (and light years behind the Liberals, with



Chrest in Napanee, Ont., last week: It's important for the future of this country and for that reason alone, it's worth doing.

Jean Charest seeks to revive the thoroughly humbled Tories

62-percent support). Only in the Atlantic, where New Brunswick’s Eric Wagnle holds its second seat, in the party solidly in double digits—22 per cent in its former western bastion, at body trah back the Liberals and Reform. The bad news was confirmed by the three February by-elections. While the party was separated by polarization between separatists and federalists in the two Quebec seats, the most telling results were at the riding of Ottawa-Vanier, where the Tory candidate came second in 1993 but topped both the victorious Liberals and Reform in February. In an Ottawa riding with a large francophone community, the results in Ottawa-Vanier were proof for a party that stills still over and over that it is a national force

Some political observers have questioned whether the Tories now face the same problem they confronted after their humiliating 1993 defeat, when they remained out of power for 12 subsequent and assemble years. But, says Joe Clark, the difference now is that the party has roots in French Quebec, “one of the enduring positive legacies of Brian Mulroney’s leadership.” These roots, however, are hard to find these days, and even party stalwarts admit that the organization has shrunk, separated as federalists side with the Liberals and separatists have to the Bloc Québécois in a sometimes antagonistic relationship. “Our party is divided,” acknowledges Michel Dumas, a former Mulroney minister who advises Chrest on Quebec strategy. “These people will return to the fold eventually. Dumas says, but he concedes that a delay in holding the referendum will make the task in Quebec that much more difficult. But even if the referendum is held this year as Premier Jacques Parizeau had planned, the Tories must also begin to find the Bloc disappears. “We’re alive,” Dumas says.

The biggest problem the party faces is that the coalition built by Mulroney has dissolved largely by the Bloc and Quebec, and by Reform in Ontario and Western Canada. “They were beaten together in the Bloc and Reform than they were by the Liberals,” says Ottawa Reform Rep. Darrell Taylor, senior vice-president of the Angus Reid Group. Although Clark says that at least the party is not divided as defeat, as it has been through much of its recent past, his point misses the fact that the dissensions have already left. “Reform was put together by former Conservatives,” says Calgary Reform MP Stephen Harper, himself a former Tory. Lucien Bouchard is a former Mulroney cabinet minister whom Chrest once considered a mentor. There has been some talk, mostly in the media, about a merger between Reform and the Tories, but Harper and others in both parties say that such a union is unlikely. Instead, the two parties will continue to fight over largely the same voters. That complicates a Tory comeback, as Conservatives must not only rely on the successes of the governing Liberals but also hope that the Bloc disappears and that Preston Manning will be incapable of making Reform more than just another western protest party.

Some locals in the party believe that the road to salvation lies in a sharp turn to the right. One of their champions is Toronto columnist and businesswoman David Frum, a former editorial writer with *The Wall Street Journal* who said in an interview that Chrest should come out in favor of American-style Republican policies—stressing a large tax cut, more free enterprise in health care, greater privatization and a tough line on law and order. Others, including Clark and Becker, say such a prescription would be a disaster that would confirm the Conservatives as a permanent minority. “Tories don’t win from the right,” says Becker. “We say they are going to win this is not by our right-wings the Reform party.” Chrest himself says he does not want to get bogged down in a fight over labels, but adds: “It would be a grave error to apply a right-wing position that will fail in the United States and apply it wholesale in the Canadian context.”

But the Tories are still some distance from clearing about how to regain power. First, they must find a way to survive its own ambitions, says Johnston. The Tories have in more than Reform territory, but they cannot risk alienating Quebec voters, who tend to be more centrist, especially on social issues, and who can find that some Reform policies are anti-French. The dilemma for Chrest and the Tories is that they have heard all the advice before about how to fight Reform and the Bloc, in October, 1993, and it has become no easier to follow than it was then. As he looks to the political contest this year, Chrest might wonder again about his son’s honesty—and the wisdom of putting party ahead of family.

WARREN CARADAY in Ottawa



CANADA

A partial victory

The two vessels that dared to fish Canada's oil-rich fishing grounds off Newfoundland last week carried the purple-backed coat of arms of Belize. But the Canadian department of fisheries patrol boats fast-sailed out of St. John's harbor were after a familiar opponent: at least one of the vessels was manned by Spanish fishermen operating under a foreign flag of convenience and filling their nets with fish from the Grand Banks. "Perhaps that is in their minds some question about our vessels," warned federal Fisheries Minister Bruno Tétreau, only days after last month's negotiations in Brussels ended a protracted fish war between Canada and the 15-nation European Union (EU) that had been sparked by Spanish fishermen operating under the Grand Banks flag of convenience.

Still, Tétreau and his negotiators had much to celebrate last week. In the end, Ottawa achieved its main goal: longer new enforcement and conservation powers for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), the Helsinki-based body that regulates fishing in the region. The chief tradeoff the deal gives 6,000 tons of Canada's 1985 surcharge quota to the EU. Despite the cut in Canada's quota, the agreement got a generally warm reception in Tétreau's home province of Newfoundland, where the overwhelming concern is the long-term stability of the fisheries. "The fact that there has been a general acceptance of the conservation problem as a good first step," said Leslie Harris, a St. John's fisheries expert, who sees a 1990 federal moratorium on the sale of the severely depleted northern cod stocks.

Without that agreement, Canada and Spain might be trading insults instead of legal documents. Ottawa, after all, followed the entire EU when it appeared to break international law by sealing the Spanish fishing boat *Estrella* to test the boundaries of international law when

the stakes are high enough. Yet amidst the bravado and back-slapping, the narrowly averted confrontation with the Central American-registered vessels reinforced a sobering reality—despite the agreement reached with the EU on April 15, Canada's battle to conserve the endangered Atlantic fish stocks is far from over.

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Without that agreement, Canada and Spain might be trading insults instead of legal documents. Ottawa, after all, followed the entire EU when it appeared to break international law by sealing the Spanish fishing boat *Estrella* to test the boundaries of international law when

Ottawa's battle to save fish stocks is still far from over

Tétreau. "The fact that my own attitude has even gotten harder and more uncompromising is disheartening." So what lesson does he take from recent events? "Never put an Atty [attorney] in a department where there is a whole team of problems," said Tétreau. "He has the statistics. Belief, that he can solve some of them."

JOHN BROWNSTEIN in Belize
and E. JAYTE FULTON in Ottawa

Tobin cheered in St. John's bravado and back-slapping

on March 9—just days after Ottawa had ordered Spanish and Portuguese ships to stop fishing turbot just outside Canada's 200-mile limit. In the weeks that followed, EU solidarity dissolved as more and more member countries accepted the Canadian argument that Spain was itself flouting international law by ignoring quota quotas and allowing its fishermen to fish as much turbot as they could catch.

Even then, the deal nearly collapsed when Portugal suddenly demanded a larger share of the EU quota. That prompted a threat by Tétreau to cancel a deal with the Portuguese, followed a day later by the last-minute deal brokered by the European Commission to Canadian negotiators. The agreement reached with the EU contained a number of proposals—including placing full-time independent inspectors on foreign fishing vessels—that Canada had argued upon NAFO years ago, but which the EU had rejected.

Last week, Canadian and EU leaders were busy trying to turn the broad framework of the deal into a finely tuned agreement, which must be approved by NAFO during its September general meeting. Whatever the document finally says, Canada is sure to stay vigilante—unless it's a matter pushing the deflation of the law in the process. Technically, Canada's actions against the EU were illegal under the law of the sea—although the rules in this area are hotly disputed. It becomes even murkier when dealing with ships like the Belize-registered *trawlers*. The rules under the law of the sea, flag-of-convenience vessels are governed by the state in which they are registered. Since the flag country is not likely to intervene, offshore ships essentially operate unmonitored.

But for all of that, Tétreau told *Maclean's* last week that he is more determined than ever to do whatever is necessary to preserve dwindling fish stocks—whether they be turbot and cod on Canada's east coast, or salmon on the west coast. "I come into this thinking I'm going to be tough as nails. I'm going to be uncompromising," said Tétreau. "The fact that my own attitude has even gotten harder and more uncompromising is disheartening." So what lesson does he take from recent events? "Never put an Atty [attorney] in a department where there is a whole team of problems," said Tétreau. "He has the statistics. Belief, that he can solve some of them."

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CANADA

Splitting Europe

Spain's allies failed
to offer strong support

Maple Leaf flags snapped in the small towns south of Ireland's County Donegal last week as Irish fishermen showed their solidarity with Canada in its showdown with Spain. Earlier, Irish patrol boats had escorted two Spanish trawlers out of the port of Kilbegs and charged their captains with illegal fishing. Spain's long-distance fishermen are accustomed to hostility, but it was a particularly tough week for Europe's biggest fleet. And Spanish diplomats found themselves under attack back home as they tried to explain to their nation—and increasingly unamused public—why they had not settled for so little at the Brussels negotiations.

Nowhere was Canada's public relations victory more evident than in the alliance that dominated the Brussels House of Commons debate on the final agreement. Those MPs who had pushed Bernardo to limit its Common wealth role over its presence in the European Union said that the alliance was necessary for "Canada's continued and continued success" in the world of one. But before Fisheries Minister Finian Tobin goes himself back for an ecological hole, it should be noted that Canada's strongest support came from the socialist Basquepapas, the fiercely nationalist MPs who oppose further integration into Europe. Their ranks had little to do with seeing Greenland added, and everything to do with tagging on any loose thread in the fabric of the 15-nation EU.

The fish war was a sharp debut for politicians who have for Europe to speak with a united voice as foreign affairs. Spain looked to its European partners for support and found little more than irritation and pressure to compromise. "Had we been a strong, absolutely united Europe, it would have been a lot, lot longer," acknowledged one Canadian official. An EU official lamented: "We were like the old Oldsmobile Empire. It was a last-standing empire, but we had to listen to all 15 ambassadors argue all day long. It left us way behind Canada in propaganda and tactics." Indeed, the debate posed an uncomfortable question: if the 15 states can get together around an issue as insignificant to their existence as tariffs, has the prospect of creating a common foreign policy for Europe become a certainty?

Nevertheless, Tobin left a cloud of uncertainty hanging over what is expected to be one of the more contentious trials in Canadian

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CANADA

Cloud of doubt

Lawyers threaten further delay in the Bernardo trial



JUSTICE JUSTINE
LEBLANC

I was the judicial equivalent of a propane burner-up. But before it was over, Crown and defence lawyers were already exchanging sharp verbal jabs. The lawyers spent three days in a St. Catharines, Ont., courtroom last week arguing about the admissibility of evidence in the trial of 30-year-old Paul Bernardo, a former accountant charged with first-degree murder in the slayings of two southern Ontario schoolgirls. Although jury selection is scheduled to begin on May 1 in Toronto, Bernardo's principal defence lawyer, John Baier, argued that the three delayed trials may have to be stayed, ten per cent at least, because of a procedural wrangle over the indictments—documents signed by Ontario Attorney General Marion Boyd outlining the charges against Bernardo. But Crown attorney Ray Shadrack dismissed Baier's arguments, saying that they were "frivolous and of no merit whatsoever."

Nevertheless, Baier left a cloud of uncertainty hanging over what is expected to be one of the more contentious trials in Canadian

law. Mr. Justice Patrick LeBlanc reserved his judgment on the defence motion. But he sides with Baier and decides that the indictments are valid, could potentially cause a lengthy delay in the trial. At the same time, however, LeBlanc did turn down a defence request to have Bernardo's 24-year-old cousin, Kader Matilda, testify in the absence of a jury to determine the admissibility of some of her evidence. Matilda, who is serving concurrent 25-year sentences with her daughter for her role in the slayings of 24-year-old Leslie Mahaffy and 15-year-old Kristen French, is expected to be a key prosecution witness.

Bernardo's trial for June, 1995, was

months later actually begun last May. It was delayed for several months when his first lawyer, Ken Murray, withdrew from the case in September. And last week, Rosen insisted that the indictments against Bernardo contain serious technical defects.

The documents were prepared between late March and early May, 1994, after Boyd took the unusual step of sending Bernardo directly to trial without a preliminary hearing. Draft copies of the indictments contained notes, apparently in Boyd's handwriting, stipulating that the defence be given "reasonable access to important witnesses" provided questioning is done in a timely and reasonable manner. Those conditions were not included in the final copies that were filed with the court. "It seems to me," Rosen told LeBlanc, "that somebody has been playing fast and loose with the rules."

In his reply, LeBlanc said that nothing of the sort had occurred. He insisted that he and his associates followed Boyd's instructions and gave former Bernardo defence lawyer Murray adequate time to review the documents. He also provided LeBlanc with lengthy correspondence between himself and Murray dealing with access to witnesses. LeBlanc pointed out that Murray and an associate cross-nominated Matilda under oath at the Prince of Wales in Kincardine, Ont., on those occasions, staying 65 days over a two-month period in mid 1994. And he dismissed the defence motion as "nothing more than a publicity-seeking play on the eve of trial." Still, it raised further questions about a case that is already ripe with controversy.

DARCY JENKIN in St. Catharines

BRUCE WALLACE in London

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ARTWORKS DECLARED LEGAL

Ontario Court Judge David McCormick ruled that paintings and sketches by Toronto artist Eli Langer that depict sexual activity between adults and children have artistic merit and are not child pornography. McCormick ordered that Langer's works, which were seized by police in December 1998, be returned to him. Arts groups hailed the ruling as a victory for freedom of expression.

KATIE RICH IN CUSTODY

Katie Rich, chief of the Inuit community of Davis Inlet, N.W.T., and two other Inuit women were arrested and remanded in custody. The three face contempt-of-court charges stemming from a 1993 protest against the provincial court in the impoverished Labrador community, part of an Inuit campaign to establish their own justice system. The women claim the court has no jurisdiction over them.

GROWING YOUTH CRIME

Statistics Canada reported that violent crime among 12- and 13-year-olds in Canada grew faster than among any other age group last year.

AT THE BARRICADES

A police riot squad was pelted with firecrackers, eggs and condoms by a noisy group of protesters who tried to disrupt a mass at Montreal's Notre-Dame Basilica. The mass kicked off a week-long convention in the city by the Maryland-based anti-abortion group, Human Life International.

FOUND AND LOST

One day after the *Toronto Star* reported that Grant Shapps was living in St. Albert, Alta., under an assumed identity, the former Informant for the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service disappeared again from sight once again. The Star reported that Shapps, who allegedly infiltrated the white supremacist Heritage Front, had been living on a \$50,000 monthly federal salary and that Ottawa had also been picking up the tab for his housing and automobile.

LAUNCHING AN APPEAL

Prosecutors in Montreal appealed a ruling on April 7 by Quebec Court Judge Pierre Brassard that acquitted plastic surgeon Michel Basseville on a charge of not only assaulting a female patient, Brassard said that he did not believe the handwriting of two prosecution witnesses. He also brought the alleged victim's sexual history into the verdict, even though Canadian law forbids the use of such information as evidence.

Canada NOTES

A premier's 'sharp turn'

A TURNED TO NEED AN ENTHUSIASM: Quebec's Leader Lucien Bouchard, Premier Jacques Parizeau said that he is prepared to make a "sharp turn" in his stand on Quebec sovereignty. Two weeks ago, Parizeau criticized Bouchard for suggesting that the move for independence should be tempered with a call for closer economic and political ties with Canada. But late last week, the premier reversed his position, promising that he and the Bloc leader will campaign "hand in hand" in a referendum later this year.

Parizeau's remarks followed the release of his report by Quebec's national sovereignty commission, which appeared to endorse Bouchard's stand by recommending that the referendum question include some reference to a political union between an independent Quebec and the rest of Canada. The commission also called on the Quebec government to make clear why English Canada would be open to an economic union

with a separate Quebec. "It's a remarkable document," Parizeau said. "It makes us really understand that association with Canada is inevitable in many respects, desirable in others and possible in still others."

Nonetheless, the immediate reaction outside Quebec to the sovereignty report suggested that English Canada would have little interest in the proposed political union. "Now, it looks like they're shifting to a softer question which will have some sort of sovereignty association implication to it," Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow said in an interview before Parizeau announced his new position. "I just don't know why the rest

of Canada would want to sit down to discuss association." And in his first public response, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty said the report amounted to some "teeny stuff" to try to give an independent Quebec what it already has in Canada. "Why get out to get back in?" said Flaherty. "It's a waste of time."



Parizeau's 'shock'

Harcourt cleared

A report by British Columbia's conflict-of-interest commissioner, Ted Hughes, cleared Premier Mike Harcourt of wrongdoing in relation to more than \$5 million in government contracts to an oil firm headed by Jim Johnson, the premier's former election strategist. "I have referred to inference to suggest the conclusion that the premier is or was in an actual conflict of interest," wrote Hughes.

But Harcourt did not escape Hughes's investigation unscathed. The commissioner said that the conflicts directed to Johnson's firm, now Communications Inc., may represent a bribe. And Hughes sharply criticized the government for its dealings with Karl Stahl, a Washington-based communications consultant, who was working alongside Johnson on the 1995 provincial election campaign. Stahl had been advising the NDP government on a 500-day interim round-trip 1997 on a subject. Hughes concluded the arrangement was not to advise the government's use of a foreign spin doctor—a point that was

quickly taken up by B.C. Liberal Leader Gordon Campbell. "The report is secret, which just doesn't sit right with the people of British Columbia," said Campbell.

Harcourt denied that he ever tried to mask his relationship with Stahl. The premier also rejected his accusation that the original conflict-of-interest complaint—which had been lodged by radio reporter Tim McLean—was unfounded, unfair and politically motivated.

Fraud charges

Regina police charged three current Saskatchewan Conservative MPs—Bill Naslak, John Tait and Harold Macrae—and six former Tory MPs with fraud for allegedly misusing expense money. Opposition Tory Leader Bob Rae suggested that with a provincial election called shortly, the investigation is to the local charges may have politically exploited. Bob Rae, justice minister in Saskatchewan's New Democratic Party government, said the charges were not laid for political reasons.

NO SAFE PLACE

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

Mass murder and destruction in Oklahoma City, two apparent poison gas attacks in Japan, a car bombing in Spain, an explosion at Prince Edward Island's historic legislative building: fear and death travelled the globe and struck an surprising places last week. Even in a modern world so fully wired to conflict and violence, there was something especially horrifying about the commonplace nature of the places where visitors came to visit. Who would have thought that middle-American, middle-of-the-road Oklahoma City, rather than Washington or such internationally known centres as New York City or Los Angeles, would be the target of the world terrorist attack in U.S. history, a car bomb explosion whose death toll was expected to top 200 (page 20). And if Japan—a country with justifiable pride in its reputation for safe centres—is not immune to unexpected, unexplained attacks, what example? Apparent gas attacks in two of the busiest sections of the city of Yokohama last week resulted in more than 500 people being rushed to hospital. A similar accident on March 29 in the Tokyo subway system left 12 dead and more than 5,000 injured.

For Canadians, those chilling events raise the question: how well prepared are we? That is a particularly relevant concern on Parliament Hill, where to lead leaders of the world's six other federal democratic nations and because of the G-7 summit (page 10). All of those countries have experienced some form of terrorist activity in the past two decades, ranging from the wave of bombings and assassination attempts by the left in the late 1970s to the recent terror in Oklahoma.

Mysterious systems like G-7 partners Canada's special operations arm as well as the country's law enforcement agencies with politically inspired terrorism was the wave of the day by the Front de Libération du Québec in the 1980s, which culminated in the assassination of Quebec cabinet minister Pierre Laporte in 1980. For the future, the views of most experts are only partly reassuring. The positive news is that foreign terrorist incursions are unlikely in Canada because its relatively modest role on the world stage means it has few enemies. "Given the relatively low level of threat that we've traditionally experienced from terrorists, we are quite well equipped," says David Charney, the director of the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton.

And preserving Canada's quiet domestic history as an anti-terrorist network that includes the Canadian military, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and local police forces. Before and during the Halifax summit, those organizations will be supplied with information and other unspecified technical support by police and intelligence organizations from other participating countries. But on an everyday basis, the reality, says John Stirk, a professor at the University of Toronto's Centre of Conflict Resolution and Terrorism, is that "if someone were determined to do something similar to Oklahoma City here, it certainly could happen."

As if Canadians needed a further reminder of the random nature of violence, it came in the explosion at the PEI legislature (page 20). As horrifying incidents go, it was swift and inexplicable: a wooden wheelchair access ramp leading to the legisla-

A HORRIFIC OKLAHOMA BOMBING AND AN EXPLOSION AT THE P.E.I. LEGISLATURE RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT CANADIAN SECURITY

Car bomb in Madrid; even in a world wired to violence, there was something especially horrifying about the commonplace nature of the places where violence came to visit

ture of the country's finest and, by most measures, gentlest province is hardly a likely site to assault such innocent. One obvious theory was a copycat bombing inspired by the Oklahoma City incident a day earlier. Although only one person was injured, police said the bomb was relatively powerful and well made. At the Ottawa headquarters of Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC), the federal organization that coordinates civil responses to other manmade or natural disasters, the incident left staff members on alert and "with all we say, very, very heightened sensitivities about what may be ahead," said David Peters, EPC's director general of readiness and operations.

In fact, Peters's cautious, precise manner reflects the carefully low-key style that Canadian agencies adopt in their approach towards dealing with disasters. Within minutes of receiving the news of the Oklahoma City bombing, Canada Customs ordered its border officials to tighten checks on anyone entering the country from the United States. Other than that, on the law enforcement side, no security organization would publicly discuss any of the steps they took, or normally take, concerning the size or scope of their anti-terrorism activities. At EPC—the first line of defense in gathering intelligence about terrorist threats—some officials privately complain that their efforts are hampered by government regulation that put tight limits on what they can do (page 20).

Until three years ago, the RCMP, which oversees security for foreign embassies and federal installations, had a counterterrorism unit. After that was abolished for budgetary reasons, a similar unit was established within the Canadian military. Its mandate, as defined by government regulation, is "to be ready to respond in a force at best resort to terrorist events or major disturbances of the peace affecting national security." The military will not give any details on its operations. "Its size, location, training methods, budget and mandate are all, and will remain, confidential for security reasons," says Major Rick Jones, a public affairs officer. The military sources acknowledge that the unit will be active during the G-7 summit.

As well, senior members of provincial and municipal police forces and regular military are also trained to handle potential terrorist situations. Many engineers in the military, for example, are also trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal—the military term for bomb disposal.

In the aftermath of any disaster, the most important cultural organization is the federally run EOC, which has its head office in a cramped seventh-floor suite in a downtown Ottawa building. The building houses a operations control room, with a reinforced walls of a bank of telephones and televisions—that is manned around the clock. In times of disaster, it works with its regional offices and municipal and provincial counterparts, as well as hospitals to implement emergency plans that are regularly updated. Although EOC officials offer advice on these plans, they are usually carried out by local authorities. "There is probably not a day when we do not talk with representatives of every major municipality and all of the provinces and territories," says Eric Shapley, the director general of use.

Despite the potential importance of its role, EOC is relatively small, and about to get smaller. It has 82 employees spread across the country, and, as a result of cuts in Finance Minister Paul Martin's budget, that total will shrink to about 100 over the next three years. By contrast, the American Federal Emergency Management Agency, which has a similar mandate, has about 2,500 employees. But, says Shapley, "the happy reality for us is that we may be a lot smaller than them, but we have been equal to all the challenges so far."

In fact, last week's bombings raised one more issue when most Canadians appeared ready to concentrate on the qualities that unite, rather than divide, them and Americans. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was a strongman of moderation, to President Bill Clinton's all-encompassing "we're all in this together" philosophy. In Ottawa, officials said they were "delighted" with calls from Canadians expressing shock—with many of them in tears. For once, there was little evidence of the traditional Canadian tendency to look south to an American tragedy, and strongly presume that it could not happen here. Instead, there was only sorrow, shock and a dreadful reminder that in the increasingly interconnected global village, everyone is a neighbour, and in one, anywhere, is absolutely safe.

By Mark E. KAUFMAN in Ottawa



WHY OKLAHOMACITY?

**THE DEADLIEST
TERRORIST BOMB IN
U.S. HISTORY MAY BE
LINKED TO RIGHT-WING,
ANTI-GOVERNMENT
EXTREMISTS.**



Working after his arrest: angry over federal abuses of power in the tragic April 19, 1995, siege of the Branch Davidian cult



ON ASSIGNMENT
MARY NEMETH
IN OKLAHOMA CITY

It was just after 3 a.m. last Thursday morning, more than 18 hours after the deadliest terrorist bomb in American history detonated in front of a federal building in downtown Oklahoma City. And Justice Wagner, a 21-year-old agricultural economy student at Oklahoma State University, was finally heading home. Behind him, rescue efforts illustrated the early devastated building, much of its ninth-story above off, nine floors collapsed like a pancake, and concrete slabs, pipes and steel rubble piled high enough high at its base. Wagner, dressed in an emergency medical technician, had walked to the scene shortly after the 9:04 a.m. blast—battered and the rescuers at first, then, to pull out bodies. And in the seconds at first, then, to make a quick as the last seconds when they were still eight. Many of the victims at the bottom of the children—rescuers at a day care center, located on the second floor of the building. "I saw one little boy with half his face covered in glass and blood," says Wagner, as he walked away from the site. "I saw a doll and toys in the rubble."

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT/ONYX/CONTRAST



Police officer shouting one-year-old Boyleen Ahmed to life; right: doctor attending the hybrid (left); rescuing a dead victim (below); the world was seeing the 'little body bags'



at the road. But the word was among the little body bags.

Those images, the horrors of tortured, mangled children, captured a human tragedy in monumental proportions. The death toll was expected to top 200, including at least 15 children—and more than 400 others were injured. Among the victims was one-year-old Baylee Alonso, who died just minutes after rescuers corralled the bloodied child from the blast site—a moment captured in pictures widely published around the world. “If they do catch these criminals,” said her sobbing mother, Anna Alonso, “maybe they’ll see her and see how much they’ve hurt me, and hurt my family and hurt other people. They destroyed our lives, and our babies.”

The initial terror and shock swiftly gave way to calls for retribution. In the wake of the blast, suspicion initially fell on Middle Eastern terrorist groups. But it soon became clear that the alleged culprits were not foreigners but Americans, as a under-the-rock discovery that revealed an underworld of bombing, rightwing



Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building after the blast; rescue workers helping one of the more than 400 injured (left); the initial terror and shock swiftly gave way to calls for retribution

Tobacco and Marijuana, which orchestrated the Massacre (April 19, 1995), an anti-racism speaker at Tulsa University in New Orleans, was considered a day late to the justice movement.

Terry Nichols, 38, was surrendered to police in Herington, Kan., and James Nichols, 40, in Michigan. Meanwhile, heavily armed federal agents in DeKalb, Mich., 120 km north of Detroit, continued to search the firehouse where James lived, but a midnight raid ended the weekend for another unidentified suspect in the bombing.

Authorities linked McVeigh and the Nichols brothers to the Michigan militia, an anti-government group that operates at least four states. The group, of which McVeigh may have been a managerial member, apparently was also been observed by the day of the Branch Davidian cult in Waco, Tex., which set itself afire, killing 75 members, further their own reverie to federal agents as a bloody standoff on April 19, 1993—two years ago to the day of the Oklahoma disaster. (This was also the date used on a hate driver's license to meet the truck allegedly engaged in the bombing last week.) Precisely significantly, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City housed more than a dozen U.S. government departments and agencies, including the Bureau of Alcohol,

Firearms and Tobacco, and the Bureau of Alcohol,



A bloody victim is rushed to safety; the explosion was so massive that it was felt 80 km away and threw up a massive 20-m-tall fireball from the site

child. The truck was apparently the same vehicle that exploded while parked in front of the federal building.

Meanwhile, in Oklahoma City, relatives, including parents of young children, continued their desperate vigil, was third Cross disaster centers for news of their loved ones. On Saturday, three days after the blast, heavy rain and wind suspended the search of the building. The hall's dangerous instability had earlier damaged rescue workers in their efforts to clear away rubble.

The men around the blast site—the state trooper who remembered a war anti-Shahid who entered the street front of houses and windows, and the tall nearby buildings had collapsed; law enforcement

and the bomb was a low-order explosive with common fertilizer and fuel, similar to the device used in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City that killed six and injured 10,000 others. The Oklahoma City blast was detonated either by timer or remote control, and reportedly weighed at least half a ton. The explosion—so massive that people living 50 km away and that could feel the reverberations—blew out windows 10 blocks from the site. Among those killed or seriously injured were passersby and people in neighboring buildings.

The bombing had an impact far beyond the devastation of immediate family members, troubling an otherwise quiet community and shaking the nation's confidence. “Everybody's asking, ‘Why Oklahoma City?’” said Ross Smith, a police captain from Lawton in southwest Oklahoma, who drove 100 km to live five of his sons to assist the local police, state troopers, national guardsmen and federal agents who had converged at the bomb scene. “Maybe it's an open target—they figure nobody's expecting it.”

James Smith, who found out just as he was leaving for Oklahoma City that his wife was among those in the building at the time of the blast—and remained unscathed until the end. “But then Oklahoma City is in the center of the United States,” Smith added. “Maybe they won't think that they can get us anywhere.”

The “they” in this case appear to be right-wing Americans. And even if the killers are unknown and punished for their crime—President Bill Clinton and prosecutors would seek the death penalty for the guilty—no case may ever be able to answer the plaintive questions of the relative law, as Pat Nichols asked, “Anybody could end up dead doing something like this, much less carry it off.”

It was a pleasant spring morning when Nichols, 51, an executive director of the Oklahoma Foundation for Excellence, a nonprofit organization that rewards achievement in high school students, woke up to her editor in the *Journal Record* barking. She happened to be standing by the window when the bomb exploded across the street. “One moment you're standing there,” recalled Nichols. “The next, the roof was full of smoke and dust. There was a big explosion, then a crash, crackle, crackle sound and then silence.” Nichols did not realize at first that a piece of flying glass had punctured her neck, slicing her esophagus and an artery. She started down the stairs before her legs gave out. A passing stranger picked her up and carried her outside.

On the streets, there were chaos—people running out of buildings, blood streaming from their wounds, mothers screaming for their babies, others wailing. Teachers and other volunteers also rushed to the scene. And the wounded, wounded turned to help those who were worse off. “In the panic, Nichols was the first to respond to nearby St. Anthony Hospital,” she said. “She was the first to get to the windows. Her windows were also blown out by the blast. Doctors there, and that Nichols had lived there since she had her second life mission before, had pumping her life. And by the following day—bandaged and connected to tubes—she was well enough to express concern for the other victims. “I’m very lucky,” she said. But also angry. “I can’t even think of the right word. It’s got to be way beyond ‘hate.’ I think I will probably be OK, but there are many people who will not.”

Craig McAllester does not know if his son is among the dead or the living. McAllester was working at a day care center a few blocks from the blast. “All the windows shattered around and part of the roof came out,” he later recalled. “I tried to cover up the kids as best I could.” After determining that the children were safe, he ran outside. “My wife, they’re not expecting it,”

WHITE MEN WHO HATE

Right-wing fanatics known as bombers. In nearly every major city across Canada, reference books list many bombing incidents, and some of these authors have links to the white-supremacist movement in the United States, two of whom have last week been blamed for the newly updated *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*. Interestingly, many American supremacists share a fascination with a novel entitled *The Turner Diaries*, written by William Pierce—its author a breakaway from the now-disbanded National Alliance in West Germany—which depicts a right-wing uprising that culminates in a total bombing of all the headquarters used by the Oklahoma attack, and according to William Keeler, the Ottawa author of *White Tribe*, which traces the rise of such groups in Canada, Pierce launched National Alliance branches in Ottawa and Vancouver last year. Like hundreds of other radical groups, they are dedicated to a single goal: the violent overthrow of the government.

Experts say there are more than 220 white-supremacist groups in North America. They include the Ku Klux Klan, first formed to fight newly freed slaves after the American Civil War, and neo-Nazi groups, which believe that the U.S. government is controlled by Zionist bankers. After the arrival in the 1980s of a new wave of immigrants from Russia, political and religious leaders began preaching that the newcomers were part of an international Jewish conspiracy to take over America. These leaders led to the revival of the Klan and the birth of the neo-Nazi Aryan Nation and Peasant Christians in the late 1980s.

Both the Pierce and the Aryan Nation believe that only a race war can save America. Alvin Darion, chairman of the Vancouver-based Canadian Anti-Racism and Education Research Society, said he believes that the bombers at Oklahoma City may have been at hangout to start such a conflict. They theory, he said, is that when the Oklahoma state, the government may try to save themselves—causing whites to run up and topple the government. Other people harbored such extremes being to so-called militias. Darion said more and more such groups are forming—but we often started unorganized by U.S. far-right enforcement agencies. And last week, when McAllester confronted the White Aryan Resistance, which is known as white in Billings, Mont., the group was broadcasting a “war warning.” A man was seen running across to take immediate action, and he was seen “waving a pistol and shouting ‘Death and no black people,’ and to audio and videotape all federal controls.”

Canadian links to such groups are numerous. Darion said that one right-wing extremist who lives near Vancouver is connected to him, because of the Aryan Peasant in Delta, B.C., he also a member of the Peasant Peasant Church of Jesus Christ in Bremerton, Ariz. Peasant Peasant—Aryan Canadian groups have links to Michigan, where the alleged bombers of the Oklahoma bombing were apparently based. George Bush, who was convicted of assault on April 16 to October 19, 1985, opened the white-pew Church of the Cross in Toronto. He is also involved in Detroit-based Renaissance Inc.—a major predictor of rock music that emphasizes both racism and sexism. One way or the other, the message is reverberating on both sides of the border.



Bradley, whose leg was impaled by a rebar from a collapsed beam, was lucky to live.

smoke you couldn't even see the building," he said. As it cleared, he recognized the site. He knew his aunt, a Housing and Urban Affairs employee, worked there. He thought his father worked in the building, too—unaware that his father's office had been moved to another building just weeks ago. "I was in shock, disbelief," he said. McAllister and his wife, who need downtown to search for his wife in the building that housed some 500 workers, waited for hours at a hospital for word of their family. McAllister learned that his father was safe. But a day after the blast, he was still willing to hear about his aunt. "You knowing is so hard," he said. "We just keep praying."

Rescuers located scores of survivors in the first hours after the blast, but only finally after Dr. Mark Nelson, a physician from Muskogee, 220 km east of Oklahoma City, raced to a city hospital to offer assistance when he heard what had happened. But soon after he arrived, there were so many doctors on hand he went to the bonds where the rescuers were becoming increasingly grim in one case, they had to amputate, with whomsoever anesthesia. 20-year-old Diana Bradley's leg had to be cut to extract her from under a collapsed beam. Bradley was in the building to get a social security card for her infant son. Nelson, meanwhile, began pulling bodies from the wreckage. Then, at about 8 p.m., "somebody started shouting the fire and yelled, 'We've got a live one,'" recalled Nelson. The following morning,

Nelson crawled into the building in where a 15-year-old girl who he knew in Muskogee in Ranch was buried, completely

covered except for her right eye by concrete blocks and metal beams. He did not realize at first

that he was lying on top of a dead body to get close

to her. He kept telling in Ranch to lie and other rescue workers struggled to free her. He wanted to keep the girl calm, Nelson said, so that she would not struggle against the unstable concrete around her. "We were afraid that, like, pickup sticks, everything would pile in on her," he said. It took more than two hours for Nelson and other rescue workers to free Ranch, and before being loaded into an ambulance, "she told me that she loved me," Nelson recalled, tears welling at his eyes. As of late Saturday, Ranch was the last person pulled alive from the wreckage.

The victims and their families, said St. Anthony's chief of staff, Dr. Marsh Bryden, could now expect to ride a roller-coaster of emotions—a numb state of shock followed by deep anger and eventually a sense of vulnerability. "All human beings at some level feel vulnerable," said Bryden, a psychiatrist. "This kind of event shatters that. People have to come to grips with the fact that we're human, not invincible, and that leads to a lot of sadness and emptiness."

In the hours and days following the tragedy,

other local residents of Oklahoma City reflected on the futility of life, on how close they themselves could have come to disaster. Day runs said that he had driven to the Murrah building just 45 seconds before the blast, another was heading for the building, but stopped at a store—a 15-minute delay that likely saved him. Onlookers gathered there and right outside the police tape sealing off the area. Tina Mares, a 28-year-old housewife, was there with her two children. Her six-year-old daughter stared at the gaping hole left by the blast. "I can't believe there were babies in there," she said. Two weeks earlier, Mares and her mother were in the building. "I was parked probably right where the bomb went off," said Mares. "It makes you think."

The quarks of fate dealt a crueler hand to others. Michael Norfleet, a marine captain from Stillwater, 80 km northeast of Oklahoma City, was visiting his headquarters on the building's sixth floor. He only dropped in about once a week—and just happened to be there when the bomb went off. "All of a sudden, we heard a loud bang," he recalled the next day, sitting in a wheelchair in the hospital. "Everything went black, like a hurricane." When the dust settled, he realized he had lacerations on my hand and I couldn't see out of my right eye." Norfleet underwent 5½ hours of surgery—a plastic surgeon painstakingly stitched the flying-glass cuts all over his face and torso, an eye surgeon worked on his lacerated eye. "But there's a good chance I could regain the sight," Norfleet, a pilot who fought Iraq forces in Operation Desert Storm. "It is kind of funny," he added, with quiet understatement, "to have actually gone in to combat and come out without a scratch—and then to be injured in our own backyard. It goes to show that no place is safe."

Norfleet's wife, Janie, 27, was sitting on a sofa nearby. "I feel extremely lucky the Lord spared her," she said. "But our hearts break for the families that have lost loved ones." She recalled her own panic and horror, "panicked by fire" during the two hours after the blast, before she learned that her husband was in surgery. Still in a heightened state of anxiety as she waited in the hospital for news of her husband's condition, Janie Norfleet—severely medically pregnant—went into premature labor. She was admitted and doctors helped stop the contraction. As she sat near her husband, her main concern was how her two young sons, aged five years and 15 months, would react when they saw their father, his face swollen and stained, a huge patch over his right eye. "I'm not looking forward to that," she said. "But at the same time, I'm so grateful to have a daddy to bring home to them. We'll take him any way we can get him."

FEARS OF VIOLENCE TO COME

In the aftermath of the Oklahoma City

blast, Sean McMeekin is worried. The retired deputy assistant director of the FBI says that former colleagues in the Federal Bureau of Investigation have told him they fear further acts of terrorism—not just from abroad—but from extremist groups within the United States. Another cause for concern, says McMeekin, is that just about anyone can make a car bomb. "The person and I could probably make one—just need a couple of minutes and be careful," he told McAllister in an interview.

The 50-year-old McMeekin, a 25-year FBI veteran, ran the bureau's الإرهابic enforcement branch and now heads a private security service in Fairfax, Va. "None of the people I've talked to in the FBI," McMeekin said, "are concerned about domestic terrorism, the white supremacists, the skinheads, the property-rights people, who don't want to pay taxes, who want the

government out of their business."

McMeekin, McMeekin said, is often a target in the evolution of groups originally founded for the simplest pursuit of political or social change. But ideology often breaks down, either because of frustration or the promise of profit makes such as terrorism or kidnapping. Following the bombing of New York City's World Trade Center two years ago, the FBI drew up a program, part of which was to try to keep tabs on groups that might harbor potential terrorists. "That didn't prevent 9/11," said McMeekin. "But if we wait when they happen, you have a starting point of where to look." In the days and months ahead, U.S. law enforcement agencies may need more than a starting point, added McMeekin. "There are people that really hate the United States. And some of them, it would seem, are Americans."

RAE CORLETT

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WAKEUP CALL

A P.E.I. bomb baffles police

Even for a unpredictable act of violence, it was a particularly cynical target—the day, perfect Prince Edward Island legislature in Charlottetown where the Fathers of Confederation once thrashed out the terms for the formation of Canada. The 155-year-old sunburnt Province House, after all, is a magnet for tourists who stroll freely in and out of the building. And a class of visiting local high-school students had just left the premises at about 2:15 p.m. last Thursday when a powerful blast ripped through the structure. Miraculously, no one on the surge of adjusters for the day, left to the floor as glass and debris exploded into the legislative chamber. A cloud of thick smoke and the sound of shrapnel hitting the air while stunned and shaken politicians and press gallery reporters huddled outside. There lay the sole casualty—Terrence Steele, 46, an unemployed local resident, according to police, who had been innocently enjoying the afternoon sunshine on a nearby bench, but was now being treated by ambulance attendants for a broken ankle and severely broken vessels caused by flying shrapnel and glass.

Inside Province House, the legislature had just finished with Quinta Pernot when the tumbling blast brought the business of the day to a halt. A rush of air scattered shards of

glass and debris on the floor of the legislature. Premier Catherine Collieck was in a room next to the chamber when the explosion went off, but Speaker Nancy Gagné described how, after the blast, she and about a dozen others in the 80-seat chamber ducked under their desks and, leaving another, cycled from the building. Provincial treasurer Wayne Chevne, close to tears, and a student had been about 15 feet away from the blast, which had been in the gallery sitting with his high-school class. "That was the first thing that went through my mind," Chevne said. "I went downstairs but the class had already left," said God. Also destroyed was the wooden wheelchair ramp into the building under which the bomb was hidden.

Clearly, the explosion shattered more than the calm of a Charlottetown spring afternoon. At the very least, the complete nature of the bomb—and the lack of police leads about who might have set it—raised unnerving questions about whether anyone is truly immune from acts of terrorism. And the bomb did appear to shake the psyche of a province that, in many places, still believes in its department of tourism image as an Atlantic paradise of pristine beaches, sunny fair skies and the sun-kissed tranquillity of Anne of Green Gables. "We tend to think we

are immune," noted Craig McDonald, a criminologist and lecturer at the University of Prince Edward Island. "This is a wakeup call to let us know we're not immune."

Last week, though, Islanders seemed more interested in answers than self-examination. Eager to comply, local police and RCMP combed the legislature and its grounds for clues, while experts from Halifax and Ottawa examined the remnants of the high-powered pipe bomb, which police say was likely set off by a timed detonator and built in a power source. "Whoever built it had to know what they were doing," said Charlottetown police Const. Richard Coffin. But even investigation working around the clock to find down leads and interview anyone who might be able to add a piece to the puzzle were stampeded. By week's end no arrests had been made, and police admitted they had no real suspects. The boulder, police maintained, was almost certainly someone with a good grasp of the fundamentals of chemistry or, perhaps, a thorough knowledge of the use of explosives. They declined to discuss the bomb's agenda. Beyond that, even the experts seemed baffled by the question of why anyone would want to set a bomb outside the treasured legislature in Canada.

Best bet, police say, was someone with a vendetta against Collieck's Liberal govern-

Running like rats: emergency services respond to the explosion at Province House (above). "We're scared of age."

ment and/or the province's Conservative premier, Gordon Campbell. "We're scared of age," said Collieck, who was in the legislature when the bomb exploded. "We're scared of what's to come."

—By Michael S. Gormley

Heading off osteoporosis

Osteoporosis is a condition in which ongoing loss of bone leads to fracture, loss of mobility and deformity. Building healthy strong bones during your peak periods of growth—from birth to age 35—can help ward off osteoporosis later in life. A small loss of bone in our adult life may not result in fracture, however, by taking care of your bones throughout life, from childhood to middle age, you lessen your chance of seeking treatment or managing its problems more effectively. Preventive care means eating a balanced, calcium-rich diet, exercising regularly, and avoiding cigarettes, too much alcohol or caffeine (coffee or tea), and crash diets.

Exercise for better bones

Walking is a great activity for overall health, especially if you already have osteoporosis. By adding regular strength training sessions to your walking program, you'll keep muscle toned, strengthen your bones and enhance your posture.

Building up your bones may help prevent it. Get a copy of the booklet "Building Better Bones: A Guide to Active Living" by calling the Osteoporosis Society of Canada information line.



Are you at risk?

- 1. Female?
- 2. Caucasian or Asian?
- 3. slender, with small bones?
- 4. Low-calcium diet?
- 5. Lower estrogen levels because of menopause?
- 6. Physically inactive?
- 7. A cigarette smoker?
- 8. Family history of osteoporosis?
- 9. Too much caffeine or alcohol?

Lifestyle Tips - Preventing Falls

Taking measures to avoid falls is important, whether or not you've been diagnosed with osteoporosis. The falls you don't have may save you years of disabling pain.

Indoors and Outdoors

Check your house and yard to remove or secure obstacles (electrical wires, scatter rugs, clutter, toys).

Mountain surfaces in good repair (no loose boards, carpet, etc.)

Install hand rails on stairs. Keep your home well lit at night.

How much calcium do you really need?
We never outgrow the need for calcium.



The Osteoporosis Society of Canada recommends the following amounts of calcium every day to maintain strong bones:

2 to 9	700 mg
10 to 12 (boys)	900 mg
10 to 12 (girls)	1200 - 1400 mg
13 to 18	1200 - 1400 mg
17 to 18	1200 mg
19 to 49	1000 mg
50+	1200 - 1500 mg

Estrogen's role in osteoporosis

Women are four times more likely than men to be affected by osteoporosis. This is partly because a woman's bones stop producing estrogen and progressive after menopause. This may result in accelerated bone loss. When present in sufficient quantities in the body, estrogen seems to slow or halt the loss of bone. A woman with a high risk of developing osteoporosis may want to consider hormone therapy. It can be effective at slowing down bone loss and reducing your risk of fracture. Some women there are risks associated with hormone therapy and all treatment options should be thoroughly discussed with your doctor.

Exercise essentials for combatting older-related fractures for osteoporosis.
Visit www.osteoporosis.ca through the media, visit your doctor or call the Osteoporosis Society of Canada.

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ment, which has been roundly criticized for some of the unusual legislation it has passed in recent years. The Liberals took 31 of 33 seats in the Island's March, 1989, general election, but despite the lone Conservative voice in opposition, Colbeck has faced harsh criticism on several fronts. In fact, last May, Colbeck actually had to leave the legislature through a little-known secret exit when angry cost-cutters stormed Province House to protest wage cuts. But by week's end, the political tide had turned again, and Colbeck had another possibility on the horizon: the grueling Charlottetown by-election in a fractured attempt to unseat the Liberals. In Charlottetown City Mayor Peter MacLellan called: "We're trying to maintain an irrational act."

Even before the blast, it was clear that Charlottetown is not the paradigm portrayed in tourist brochures. Police say that bad-drug use and violent crime, such as robbery and breaking and entering are on the rise. The city's own semi-annual audit at the moment, involves two men charged with second-degree murder after a lone gunman slaughtered a middle-aged Charlottetown man in his apartment, apparently to steal prescription drugs.

Last week's bombing was not the first on the quiet island. In 1988, a bomb embedded in a large flower bed rocked the law courts building on the Charlottetown waterfront. The home of the provincial Supreme Court was empty at the time. No arrests were ever made, and the investigating team has reopened the file to see if the case bears any similarities to last week's blast.

In the meantime, authorities were taking precautions. House Speaker Gaudet turned to police and RCMP for suggestions on how to prevent future attacks on Province House, where visitors circulate without security passes and there are now no surveillance cameras common to other provincial legislatures.

Across the country, meanwhile, provincial legislatures bowed to their own security, and the House of Commons was reviewing its procedures in wake of the reminder from Charlottetown that tragedy can happen anywhere, anytime. Indeed, Canadian legislative buildings have not been immune from random acts of terror. In 1985, a man suspected of planning to throw a bomb onto the floor of the Commons blew himself up in a third-floor washroom, just off the public gallery, where he apparently was assembling the device. And in 1983, Canadian Forces Capt. Denis Lortie, dressed in military fatigues, took over the Speaker's chair in the Quebec legislative chamber by force and, armed with a submachine-gun, killed three people and injured 33 others. Four years later, police shot and injured a man at the Alberta legislature after he had fired a gun blast into an elevator door.

Back in the streets of Charlottetown last week, citizens were waiting calmly. Typically, some said that Charlottetown was still safer than virtually any other city on the continent. Yet to some residents the events signalled nothing less than a loss of innocence. "It does not matter where you live," commented Philip Blunden, 60, who recently moved to Charlottetown from the Toronto suburb of Mississauga. "Nobody is safe."

JOHN DEMROY in Charlottetown

THE TERRORIST THREAT

Barry Blunden was working the late shift at Litton Systems Canada Ltd. in Toronto on Oct. 14, 1982, when a guard told him to leave the building because of a bomb threat. Blunden scurried outside an exit, and then, without warning, was flying by an explosion that shook houses up to three kilometers away. Thirty-two were killed and 100 were injured by flying metal and debris. The explosion, the public's view was, was triggered by 850 lbs. of dynamite planted by anti-nuclear activists intent on sabotaging Litton's production of the U.S. cruise missile guid-

ance system. After the attack, Litton boosted its security with a 10-foot-high perimeter fence and floodlights. But Blunden, 50, who still works at Litton as a technician, says the public is essentially defenseless against terrorists like the ones behind the Litton bombing and last week's destruction in Oklahoma City. "Even with all our security, it's very hard to stop a determined terrorist," says Blunden.

Blunden's assessment is shared by many experts who question Canada's ability to detect and prevent terrorist attacks. The real test lies of course in intelligence work, says John Thompson, executive director of the Toronto-based Mackenzie Institute, a nonprofit research centre. "It's hard to prevent an attack unless you keep an eye on sources of trouble in your own country," Thompson

says that Canada is ill-equipped to do so because of laws forbidding the federal spy agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (csis), to investigate individuals who are suspected of terrorist acts and espionage. The agency can only spy on suspects under surveillance once they are charged in criminal trials.

Part of the reason for this prohibition is that civil rights abuses by the RCMP and the Thompson says this could cloud the real powers of the fbi as the fbi is the United States. "One reason the fbi developed its list of suspects very quickly

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Emergency drill in Toronto: 'The real first line of defense is intelligence work.'

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PAUL KAMALA with PATRICK O'NEIL

Twenty years after the fall of Saigon, the lessons of Vietnam still reverberate



Honoring Canada's dead

Early morning among the 52,195 names chiseled into the black granite Veterans Memorial in Washington are the names of at least 181 Canadians. There are probably more—in many as 300 others—but identification is difficult because military records often recorded the U.S. city where Canadian servicemen died on their birthplace. An estimated 14,000 to 25,000 Canadian soldiers served in Vietnam under the American flag—the latter figure roughly equal to the number of U.S. draft dodgers and deserters who found sanctuary under the Canadian Maple Leaf during the same period.

One of the Canadians who went to war is Ron Parkes, 51, now a provincial constituency officer at the Winnipeg Remount Centre. As a young paratrooper with the U.S. army's 101st Airborne in 1968, Parkes saw many of his comrades die in combat. Now, two decades after the fall of Saigon, Parkes and fellow members of the Canadian Vietnam Veterans' Coalition are still trying to win official American and Canadian recognition for all the Canadian veterans of the Southeast Asian conflict. "We all did our duty, Americans and Canadians alike," says Parkes. "You might have hated the war, but there's no reason to hate the men and women who served them."

The fight for recognition has been an uphill struggle, but there have been some notable successes. After two years of lobbying by the 2,000-member coalition, the U.S. Congress in 1990 agreed to grant medical benefits and pay for treatment of aging Canadian veterans in their own country. And last year, the Royal Canadian Legion finally offered membership to Vietnam veterans, reversing its previous stand of refusing to recognize Canadians who fought with foreign forces in a war in which Canada had no direct interest. But the coalition has had no luck in finding a home for an 11-foot-high memorial to Canadian dead donated by U.S. veterans in Detroit. Ottawa's National Capital Commission has refused to accept it, arguing that memorials on federal lands be limited to individuals or groups who "have been active in Canada or on behalf of the nation."



Parkes: a fight for recognition

A SAD LEGACY

In remembrances of things past, the southwest Indiana city of Evansville is typified in many ways of mid-sized urban America. Among modern downtown office buildings in the city of 136,000 people, the 18th century echoes in a street of vestibuled mansions and in a massive limestone courthouse, its facade riveted with mythic statuary. And within seven square blocks in the community's heart stand five memorials to wars both long ago and recent: the American Civil War, the two world wars, the Korean War and the Gulf War. Compulsorily absent is any concrete reminder of America's longest war, the struggle for Vietnam that ended 20 years ago and indelibly changed the way that Americans regard themselves and the world. Why no memorial? Explained one warlike citizen, a child when the Vietnam War closed on April 30, 1975: "We lost that one."

But the war reverberates in the American consciousness—in the still-vivid sensations

of pain, grief and betrayal—without need of evocative reminders in rock and bronze. At the same time, amid the war's sad legacy, there is evidence that Vietnam's lessons produced a hopeful balance in the country's self-assessment and its outside thread. One such sign is a comment by Robert McNamee, the U.S. defense secretary during the 1960s. In his newly published memoir, *Requited: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam*, writes McNamee: "We do not have the God-given right to shape every nation in our own image as we choose." That is a revolutionary retouch from a view that prevailed in his birth as the 1846 U.S. invasion of Mexico—which continued to color Washington's policy in Vietnam. According to a popular periodical of the mid-19th century, *The Home Journal*: "We vaugue in order to cæteris—not to triumph but to diffuse a blessing."

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MULLINS

Right now, the emphasis is on failure. The April 20 anniversary of the war's end generated graphic media images in words and pictures of the heartbreakingly final retreat of remaining Americans and host allies—many others left clutching desperately at departing helicopters—from Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital. The commanding army of Communist North Vietnam and its southern guerrillas after promptly renamed the capital Ho Chi Minh City. Ho had led the northern revolution against French colonial rule in the 1860s and, after the French defeat in 1885, against the U.S.-led South Vietnamese Army.

U.S. involvement in its Cold War campaign to "contain" Communism expanded from a contingent of military advisors (some 50,000 by the early 1960s) to the deployment of combat forces from 1965 to 1973 that numbered more than 500,000 at their peak in

Flying Saigon in 1975 (left). Veterans Memorial in Washington: deep feelings of communal guilt

1968. More than 58,000 of them failed to return home alive, or died later of wounds. Estimates of total casualties among Vietnamese combatants and civilians—and in neighboring Laos and Cambodia, which the war overlapped—reach two million or more.

The Vietnam War is now widely acknowledged to be what Kenyon University historian George Herring describes briefly as "a great tragedy"—and not only for its cost in millions of lives or a U.S. military failure. Herring, the author of *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975*, says that the failure evolved because "top policy makers persisted in believing that, despite the problems in Vietnam, the United States, as always in the past, would eventually prevail." That belief, the historian writes in the current *Foreign Affairs* magazine, was fostered by "the persuasive optimism that is so much a part of the American character."

In fact, part of the tragedy consists of evidence that American optimism, the country's contagious confidence, is a severely wounded casualty of Vietnam. The war is at least partly responsible in the nation's Evansville for a much-diminished sense of trust in political leadership and of a once-ubiquitous faith that a world-translating national identity was a spiritual gift.

The leadership looks trust and diminishes the people's faith in waging a war as easily that was as emotionally catastrophic as Americans—and more patriotic than forward-looking. One war and again, against the evidence of their actions, U.S. leaders publicly insisted that the emergency against corrupt and dictatorial government in Saigon was not an American war. Three weeks before his

World War II colleague Lew Hinchliffe, 56, president of the Canadian Vietnam Veterans Memorial, has recently commissioned designs for a scale-in-Canada monument that will stand on privately donated land in Nepean, southeast of Ottawa. Hinchliffe, who served with the U.S. navy in Vietnam from 1968 to 1969, says that the Canadian government is an obligation to take comrades-in-arms and their families, as well as a chance to heal old wounds: "It's something," added Hinchliffe, "that has to be done."

ANDREW BILSKY

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World NOTES

STATE OF SIEGE

Bolivia's government declared a state of siege and arrested some 100 union leaders to quell civil unrest. Strikers had clashed with police in the capital, La Paz, almost daily during a six-week strike by teachers and a one-month strike by government workers.

CHILDREN'S CRUSADER KILLED

A young Pakistani crusader against child labor has been shot and killed as he rode his bicycle in a village near Lahore. Saeed Ali, 17, alleged that 12-year-old legal Match was executed because of his activism. Match was sold by his poor parents in a carpet bazaar at the age of four and worked as a weaver for six years—much of the time shackled to a loom. In December, he received a Redbook "Youth in Action" human rights award in Boston for his work against child slavery in the carpet industry.

BOMB VICTIM WINS CASE

A federal jury in the New York City area awarded \$1.5 million to the widow of Michael Pessin, one of 270 people killed in the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. It was the first damage case tried on behalf of a passenger since the now-defunct Pan Am and Alert Management, a security company, were found guilty two years ago in New York of willful assassination in the bombing. In that case, it was found that Pan Am failed to take regulations requiring that baggage be examined with passengers, and also allowed an unaccompanied suitcase containing the bomb on board the plane.

CANCER BREAKTHROUGH

Doctors at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., announced that they had developed a vaccine that stopped a deadly blood cancer from killing a woman. They said that the vaccine, derived from the bone marrow of the 43-year-old patient's older brother, destroyed malignant myeloma cells.

DEATH IN RWANDA

Hundreds of Hutu refugees died and hundreds more were wounded in clashes with government troops at a camp in southwestern Rwanda, foreign aid workers reported. The troops were trying to force returning Hutus to return to their homes. Some 300,000 displaced Hutus in the southwest and two million Hutu refugees outside Rwanda fear that if they return home they will be killed in revenge for last year's genocide by Hutu troops and militia of Tutsis and Hutu moderates.



ABANDON SHIP: The ferry St. Malo lists in the English Channel off the island of Jersey, after apparently hitting a submerged rock. All 802 passengers and seven crew survived the disaster aboard the hydrofoil, en route from the Channel Islands to the French port of St. Malo, but 103 passengers were injured when they jumped five metres to life rafts. A Royal Air Force helicopter plucked the survivors from the rafts, and a flotilla of fishing vessels and other boats responded to the distress call.

Run for your life

The secret is...long life? Put away the golf clubs and break a sweat, a real sweat. That's the conclusion of a new Harvard University study that links vigorous exercise with longevity. The study—which followed the fates of 17,200 non-smoking aged men for more than 20 years—found as vigorous any activity that raised the metabolic rate to 10 or more times the rate at rest. Subjects who performed at least 1,250 calories worth of activity each week, such as jogging or walking briskly for about 25 minutes, had a 25 percent lower death rate during the study period than subjects who burned less than 150 calories a week. In general, the more active the men were, the longer they were likely to live and the less likely they were to die of cardiovascular disease.

Still, Harvard researchers held out some hope for weekend golfers. "Even non-vigorous exercise is preferable to sedentaryness," they

said, because any form of activity can enhance health and reduce the risks of developing high blood pressure, diabetes and other cancers.

Jurors' revolt

Thirteen of the 18 jurors and alternates in the D. J. Simpson double murder trial, most of them African American, first refused to be taken to the courtroom and then demanded a meeting with Superior Court Judge Lance H. Lovinger to hear to understand further testimony. The jurors were told at that decision to remove three deputies who have been guarding the panel in its more than 100 days of sequestration. He apparently acted in response to complaints by a disengaged juror that some white members of the panel got preferential treatment. A day before the jury returned, a black woman said to be released from jury duty, saying, "I can't take it anymore." In took no immediate action. Six jurors have already been dismissed, and only six alternates remain with intentions to go in the testimony.



DOLLAR DAZED

The Sung Store is a contrast. While it's a consumer success, where high-end televisions, stereos and video recorders backlog shelves, that hasn't stopped people determined to buy products made by the famous Japanese firm. They have been going at more than just the electronic war: a sticker shock has also hit their breath away. The reason: since the beginning of the year the Canadian and U.S. dollars have lost almost 20 per cent of their value against the Japanese yen, and last week both hit postwar lows against the currency. As a result, says Doug McCarty, the Sung Store's general manager, a single consumer who was selling for \$3,000 last year has jumped to \$4,800. And with the growing value of the yen, many hard-pressed consumers are moving to lower priced goods. "It's pushing the price up," says McCarty. "And sometimes it's hard to pass it on to the customers."

The greenback's fall against the yen has been deep and prolonged—and it has dragged the Canadian dollar down with it. In the past decade, the currencies have lost more than two-thirds of their value against the yen—

90 to the Canadian dollar in less than 10 years—and more than half their value against a second benchmark currency, the German mark. In recent weeks, the greenback, which hit a record low of 107.3 yen before recovering to 89.86 at week's end, has even defied a concerted international effort to stop its descent and forced a full-blown currency crisis.

During that period, the central banks of Germany, Japan and the United States bought tens of billions worth of U.S. dollars at a bid to boost the greenback's value. On March 20, Germany's central bank even cut interest rates by half a percentage point in an attempt to make the market less attractive to foreign investors. The Japanese followed Germany's move in mid-April, and cut interest rates by 0.75 of a percentage point. But the dollar's decline continued as Japanese and German politicians moved in to distance themselves from the debacle, saying the United States' loss has to create international confidence in its currency by slowing its deficit, which is projected to fall to less than \$300 billion in 1995. Said Japanese Finance Minister Hiroaki Nakanishi last week: "The United States

should take responsibility for the fall of the dollar against you."

U.S. commerce department officials responded that Japanese trading partners, not just U.S. monetary policy, were driving down the dollar. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan stood at a record \$80 billion in 1994 and U.S. purchases of made-in-Japan autos and auto parts accounted for more than two-thirds of that deficit. Japanese goods in America are paid for in greenbacks, but when those receipts are converted to yen it drives up the value of the Japanese currency. Some analysts say the United States may even quickly lower a weak dollar to try to pressure Japan into opening up its markets. But two days of high-level trade talks in Washington last week that were aimed at lowering barriers to the sale of U.S. cars in Japan ended without progress. Said U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown: "It is unacceptable for any administration to do nothing in the face of a \$80 billion trade deficit."

The surging yen, however, may yet help to reverse the huge trade deficit and ease the fall of the Canadian and U.S. dollars as foreign

A weak dollar hits consumers and ignites trade tension with Japan

steps in that direction. Toyota Canada announced last week that it was spending \$800 million to expand its plant in Cambridge, Ont., where it plans to produce a new sport utility vehicle starting in 1997. The move is expected to create 1,500 new jobs.

Still, with the dramatic decline in purchasing power of the Canadian dollar since the year, Canadian consumers did get a very small break last week—but only if they travelled to the United States or bought products made in that country. Reversing a historic trend that saw the two currencies move in tandem, the loonie climbed while the

yen fell. In fact, the dollar jumped by half a cent to close at 72.49 (1.51) on April 30, down following reports that Premier Jacques Parizeau and Bloc Quebecois Leader Lucien Bouchard had openly disagreed over how the Quebec referendum will be fought. The much-touted theme of the Parti Quebecois' "real federalism" will be fought, "It took some of the political uncertainty away."

But in the United States, it is the budget deficit, not the trade deficit or high yen value, that many analysts blame for the greenback's problems. And there are fears the deficit would rise if the Republican-controlled Congress succeeds in implementing a promised \$250-billion tax cut. As well, the German and Japanese banking systems became more sophisticated, raising confidence in the yen and making it grow.

Now, as investors generally and the two currencies, they are pushing up their value. "The U.S. market was once the main alternative for investors," says Sos. "But the German and Japanese markets are both very well developed now, so why leave everything in U.S. dollars?"

The United States could make the greenback more attractive by raising interest rates, but most analysts believe it would take a massive intervention to do so, to avoid scaring the U.S. market into recession. The United States is an extremely sensitive country in the matter of its interest rates," said James Grant, editor of the influential New-York-based Grant's Interest Rate Observer. "What matters first, last and always is the state of the domestic economy."

And a strong U.S. economy could yet put a floor under the dollar. Lloyd Atkinson, an economist and partner in M7 Associates' Investment Counsel Inc. of Toronto, says the U.S. economy is basically sound and a likely entering an extended period of growth. At the same time, he adds that the U.S. budget deficit has declined from 3.5 per cent of gross national product in 1983 to less than two per cent this year—the lowest of the G-7 countries.

"It is quite unusual at the degree to which global investors have decided to shun U.S. dollars," says Atkinson. "I think we will have a very sharp reversal." But for now shoppers at West Japan's Sung Store and elsewhere will likely have to pay more while they wait for the yen to come back down to earth.



DOWNWARD SLIDE

The value of one Canadian dollar in Japanese yen

RON FENWELL



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BUSINESS

Lean government

As the election approaches, the real question was why would anyone want to be the premier of Ontario? Given that at least three people claim to be

been contenders—despite looming federal transfer payment cuts, an ongoing budget crisis, credit downgrades and a Social Contract with the public sector that expires next year—there must be something to it. But before the hard-line campaign starts and the political rhetoric moves into hyperdrive, there should be some required reading for candidates and voters alike. Ontario's "Guide to Agencies, Boards & Commissions" certainly deserves to be at the top of such a reading list. For between the inviting purple-colored covers of this 508-page volume is the first comprehensive listing of every provincial body and its body functions. And just in case anyone comes to count, there are currently 716 agencies, boards, tribunals, commissions, institutions and councils on the public payroll.

Take the Ontario Drug Tribunal as an example of byzantine bureaucracy. According to the public, the tribunal "provides a readily accessible forum for appeals under the Damage Act." In 12 months meet 60 times a year "in bold hearings where the drama is located." One of the drama members should be a representative of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. And so on. There is a special 15-member Public Service Classification Review Committee to be co-chaired with the Public Service Grievance Board—which is exclusively dedicated to hearing the classification grievances of Ontario's public-sector employees. And so forth. Then there is the 160+ Red Meat Advisory Committee, with eight members who either "thoroughly understand the meat industry" or "can be left off at the Ontario Geographical Names Board, which "manages and defines the treatment of 200,000 place names, including 10,000 of place and geographical features in Ontario." The 160+ members of this board meet every quarter and collaborate with the Canadian Permanent Committee on

Geographical Names. Despite the general consensus that government structures must be severely trimmed to get budget deficits under control, the task—as the guide clearly illustrates—is an utterly daunting one. Where is begin? Furthermore, implementing change, introducing new technology and retraining employees costs big bucks. At least in the private sector, an inspired corporate leader armed with inspiring productivity and cost-cutting operations can make hard business cases for investing in change to the benefit of citizens.

The re-engineers at Anderson Consulting, however, claim that the lessons learned in the business sector can be learned and applied in government. And in New Brunswick, an international consulting firm is putting that belief to the test. It has undertaken a Canadian first, transforming the provincial human resources development department on a continuing fee basis. Until Anderson's actions plan kicks in and automatically reduces the department's projected 1995-96 budget of \$280 million by \$37 million, New Brunswick is not required to pay a cost. When the savings are realized—over four to six years—Anderson recoups the full cost of implementing the change, plus interest.

In a similar deal, Anderson convinced Newfoundland that developing and maintaining computer servers was not a "core competency" of a provincial government. It helped Premier Clyde Wells to spin off the province's information services assets and sell them to a newly formed private-sector company group—including Anderson—for about \$15 million. Bob Munro, Anderson's managing partner for Canada, notes that companies "have already saved millions by disposing of out-of-date assets and contracting out specialized services, often to former employees. Now, he suggests, the time has come for government to do the same."

This trend bodes well for Ontario. In fact, maybe the Singaporan Ownership Advisory Board of Innovation Ontario Corporation should look into it soon.

THE
BOTTOM
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BY DEBORAH McNAUL

Photo: AP

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Business NOTES

Long-distance limbo



Ted Rogers: no to United option

Rogers Communications Inc. surprised the industry last week when it announced that it will not be exercising its option to increase its stake in United Communications Inc. United, the telephone company's biggest competitor in the long-distance telephone market, is currently owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd., Rogers and U.S. telephone giant AT&T Corp. Rogers, which now owns 38 per cent of United, has an option to buy CP's 48-per-cent stake for \$210 million. But if Rogers increased its stake in United, it would also increase its share of a \$650-million bank loan that is due to be repaid on April 28. Ted Lind, Rogers'

Maple Leaf has poultry, meat, baking and milling operations, and 11,000 employees. Analysts expect McCain to sell some units to pay down \$55 million in debt that came from the spinoff.

A Witte takeover

Less than a year after losing a \$2-billion takeover battle, Royal Dutch Mines Inc. president Margaret (Maggie) Witte made a \$130-million bid for control of a gold and copper property known as Kremens, in northern British Columbia. If successful, Royal Oak and a related company plan to build a \$55-million smelter at Kremens. Witte is looking for a \$500-million investment in the project. The British Columbia government, last year Witte led a change of Lac Mercier Inc. but saw Barrick Gold Corp. top Barrick's offer.

LAURELDA BOOM

Vanco-based Tect Corp. spent \$100 million for a 10.4-per-cent stake in Diamond Fields Resources Inc., which has discovered a massive nickel, copper and cobalt deposit in remote Vosity Bay in northern Labrador. Other companies, including Inco Ltd., also expressed an interest in Vosity Bay. However, mining the site faces opposition from local Inuit.

CHRYSLER BID HITS BUMP

Chrysler Corp. pressured New York City investment bank Bear Stearns into dropping out of its advisory role in a \$52-billion hostile takeover bid from Las Vegas financier Kirk Kerkorian. Observers see the move as a significant setback for Kerkorian—and Chrysler's share price fell four per cent as a result.

INFLATION RISING

Canada's annual inflation rate hit a two-year high of 2.2 per cent in March, up from 1.8 per cent in February. While some economists were alarmed by the rise, Bank of Canada governor Gordon Thiessen said he was confident inflation would remain within the central bank's target range of one per cent to three per cent.

VALDI STORES BANKRUPT

The Valdi discount grocery chain went bankrupt and its 100 stores in Quebec and Ontario were closed after the United Food and Commercial Workers union rejected a take-over proposal from the St. John's, N.B.-based Sobey's food chain. The union called off cuts in wages and benefits for the chain's 700 unionized employees.

COMPUTING PROFITS

The computer industry posted impressive quarterly profits, led by a strong showing by Apple Computer Inc., which made \$1.74 billion on revenues of \$2.9 billion in the first three months of the year, more than three times its profits during the same period last year. Apple Computer Inc. and Compaq Computer Corp. also released improved profits.

AIR CANADA FLOPS

About \$160 million in newly-issued shares and bonds in Air Canada remained on the shelves of 15 major Canadian and U.S. investment houses. The investment houses paid Air Canada \$480 million for the non-voting shares and convertible bonds, but were unable to sell them to institutions such as mutual funds and insurance companies, who complained that the issue was too big and poorly timed.

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Greensboro, NC			
Sprint Championship LPGA Inter.	Apr. 30	4:00	
Interstate Beach, FL			
BellSouth Classic	May 7	3:30	
Memphis, TN			
GTE Byron Nelson Classic	May 14	4:00	
Iberg, TX			
Bankers Classic	May 21	3:30	
Fort Myss., NC			
Colonial National Invitational	May. 28	3:30	
Fort Worth, TX			
Mercedes Tournament	June 4	3:30	
Duluth, GA			
Kemper Open	June 11	3:30	
Potomac, MD			
Caesars Greater Hartford Open	June 18	4:00	
Connect., CT			
Frederick St. Jude Classic	July 2	4:00	
Memphis, TN			
Mercedes Western Open	July 9	4:00	
Ukiah, CA			
Paradise Senior Players Champ.	July 16	3:30	
Rockford, MI			
Amateur Senior Open	July 30	4:00	
Stonebridge, IL			
Bank Open	Aug. 6	4:00	
Grand Blanc, MI			
PGA Champ-ship	Aug. 13	3:30	
Austin, Texas, TX			
The Sprint Interim	Aug. 20	3:30	
Cook Park, IL			
NEC World Series of Golf	Aug. 27	4:00	
Alton, IL			
Hyatt Cup (Secretary AM)	Sep. 3	3:30	
Rockford, MI			
Hyatt Cup (Sunday AM)	Sep. 24	3:30	
Rockford, MI			



THE NATION'S BUSINESS



Corporate Canada's O.J. Simpson circus?

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

When major Canadian companies with large numbers of shareholders dispense their corporate wagons, family room and garrulosity flies like never before. Never has there been more trash talk for Royal Trustco Int'l., a bank-cum-financial services company in a bizarre re-enactment of the spring of 1993. Now, its former minority shareholders have initiated legal action to probe its downfall.

Raymond Budd, a former civil servant who

left a bundle (\$250,000) in Royal Trustco stock holdings, now heads a litigation committee of 1,200 disgruntled public shareholders. The committee is demanding a full airing of the circumstances that led to Royal Trustco's collapse, according to Budd. In a court action to apply for a injunction to launch a class action suit, the majority shareholders alleged the company didn't fulfil its disclosure obligations to public investors because they were not granted access to its books in the same informative way as was the company's own

controlling shareholder, the Hees-Eigner group. The committee of Royal Trustco have yet to formally apply for the injunction.

For the shareholder, much of their case rests on a statement by Michael Connellessen, then Royal Trustco's CEO. On the Sept. 12, 1992, edition of *Newsweek's* daily *Business Week*, Connellessen said: "The difference between Royal Trustco and some other companies is that we started working on the restructuring that was necessary three years ago. That job has completed. The positive effects of those actions will filter through the company's financial results in the next couple of years. We always accepted responsibility for bringing the company from the storm back to sun batter. And I do fear that the company is on an extremely strong financial footing." Three months later, Royal Trustco had gone from a \$227 million loss reported on Sept. 30 to a \$63-million loss for the same year. By this time,

The events around the Royal Trustco crisis, particularly the reason for its former CEO's inconsistent statements, deserve to be aired

Connellessen was no longer the boss and James Miller, his successor, publicly declared that Royal Trustco was unviable.

This was not just a halting corporate drama. It could have had much more serious consequences. One of the oldest and largest trust companies in the country, Royal Trustco owned and managed assets of \$115 billion, and if Royal Trust, its operating subsidiary, had it eventually been bought by the Royal Bank, the country's entire financial system would have been severely shaken. But in the end, the process, Royal Trustco's minority shareholders claim they lost \$13 million.

The Royal Trustco dossier is full of serious allegations. In its 1993 annual report, for example, Connellessen claimed that his firm had "planned and achieved an improvement in the quality of our deposit base" and in a concluding report a year later, he acknowledged that "access to the wholesale debt market has been effectively denied for the past two years, due to the corporation's poor financial performance and weak credit ratings."

What bothers the minority shareholders most, says Budd, is their suspicion that the Hees-Eigner group didn't play fair with them.

They also in their court documents that the Royal Trustco managers, who dominated Royal's board, deliberately withheld a \$1 billion standby facility they had pledged to the trust company, and they further allege that they withdrew earnings through dividends into the group's corporate coffers long after Royal was clearly in crisis.

These are serious charges which people in the Hees-Eigner group privately—and physically—deny. Meanwhile, Senator Trevor Lyon, who is chairman of Brancan Ltd., then and now, is the group's most credible voice, squarely defends what happened. "These minority shareholders lost some money, and they want to finance a giant fishing expedition," he told me last week. "It'd be very surprised if my people would want to do that. All their suggestions of wrongdoing were privately made and previously disengaged by an Ontario court."

Lyon's version of the story is that it was the negative publicity about Royal Trustco's pricing practices that caused many of the problems. "There was a feeding frenzy by the media at the time," he maintains. "Two or three writers decided that we were being accused for a long time and took it on themselves to write stories about Royal Trustco on an almost daily basis. They considered it an almost daily issue. They could never get away from it, even though the park in terms of the values of its real estate investments—not at the top, but certainly not at the bottom."

He adds: "We kept our hands down and thought we could ride out the name with a change of leadership. We offered another \$200 million in equity and sold off the American option, but the critics got greener. What happened was when the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions issued the angel report in February, 1993, that all banks and trust companies provide him with details of their exposure to the Edger-Brancan group. That confirmed the fears and sense of crisis built up by the press, which redoubled its frenzy. At that point, we could have pointed our noses at Royal Trustco and it would have disappeared the next day."

An options contract to give out, the only option remaining was to sell Royal Trust to a large financial institution able to maintain its cross-country chain of branches. That was what happened, and the ironic ending of the whole story is that Royal Trustco today has regularized its former shareholder. Still, the events around the Royal Trustco crisis, particularly the issues for Connellessen's inconsistent statements, deserve to be aired. It's one thing for controlling shareholders to act as they consider to be in the national interest, to prevent becoming a burden to the federal treasury. But it's quite another issue not to keep your minority shareholders accurately informed of what's going on.

Only the courts can issue a final verdict. In terms of revealing the inside workings of big business, a trial could turn into the O.J. Simpson case of corporate Canada.

Raymond

RETURN OF THE PRINCE

Prince Andrew visited Canada for just one day last week, but it was an though he had never left the British Isles. "This is truly English weather," said the Queen's second-oldest son from under his umbrella in the pouring rain as he visited his Canadian alma mater, Lakefield College School in Peterborough, Ont. Despite the inclement weather, a crowd of nearly 300 parents, students and faculty gathered to watch the private school's most famous alumnus officially open a new academic building, the Globe Information Business Centre. "I never saw my status as an old Lik-Gold student with pride," said Andrew, who earned the nickname *Brandy Andy* when he was a 15-year-old Grade 12 student at the school during the 1977-1978 academic year. To mark the opening, local native artist and sculptor **Kris Nelson** presented the Duke of York with a neoprene sculpture called *Tea of Nobility*. Perhaps it will point the way ahead for at least one member of the Royal Family.

Andrew: Andy English weather

Morgan: (left) with *Aladdin's* *Genie*

HITTING THE HIGH NOTES

For Canadian tenor **Richard Margison**, the high notes are getting ever higher. Last week, he realized his *Aladdin* dream—and the dream of most opera singers—when he made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Not only did he sing the title role of *Aladdin* in *Aladdin* Butcher, the Met's first new production of the opera in 25 years—but two of his performances were conducted by his idol, opera superstar **Plácido Domingo**. At 49, Margison himself is shaking up opera's top ranks, with recent acclaimed performances in London,

Brisbane, Asia and Melbourne, Australia, after a meagre career bulb-blitz. Last summer, the Toronto-bred tenor returned to his home town of Victoria—where he once made extra cash singing at coffeehouse jingles a special performance for the Queen. In the spring of the Government of Canada. Despite years of preparation, however, Margison says his breakthrough was unexpected: "For the first five minutes, I had to remind myself to keep it cool—and then, there is Plácido Domingo conducting," he says. "It was a double whammy."

CLOWNING AROUND

It's not every day that a Canadian is an official guest at the White House—and perhaps none before have arrived in a clown suit. But that was the case: Foster Gisbert, who plays Loniene the Clown on the popular Canadian children's television series *The Big Candy Couch*, took her act to Washington. First Lady Hillary Clinton invited Gisbert to participate in the annual White House Easter Egg Hunt. The invitation was just the latest halo for the preschoolers show, which the *TV Guide* network producers in Toronto, recently, the Big Candy Couch won a Gemini for best children's series. Gisbert, 21, says that even though security was tight, she was left alone to read stories and entertain the invited children. Adds Gisbert: "I think having a big red nose helps, because no one expects anything but silliness from a clown."

Court: Having a big red nose helps!



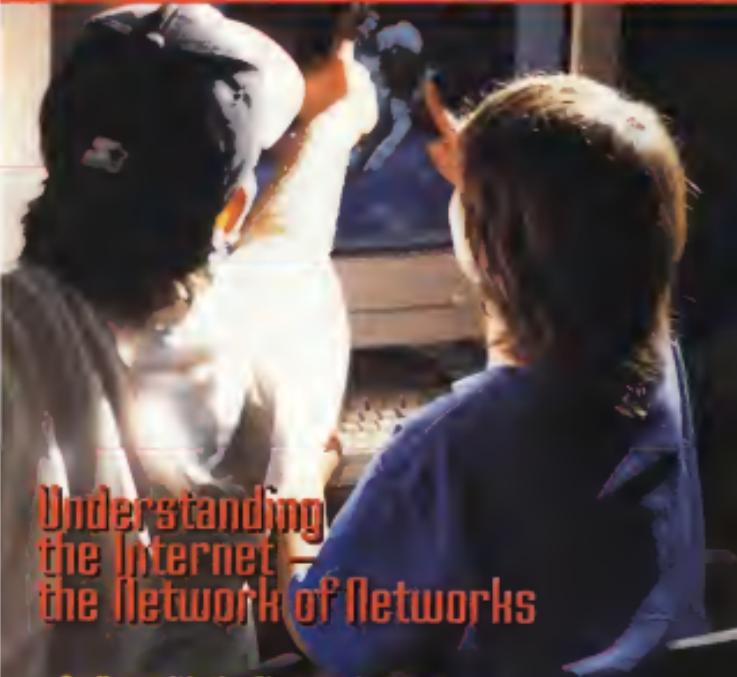
GLORY DAYS

In most sporting events, recently crowned world champion got to bask in the glory of their achievement for weeks and sometimes even months afterward. But it was back to business as usual for the Canadian Men's Curling team after they swept 11 straight matches to win the World Curling Championships in Bratislava, Slovakia. Last week, Skip **Kerry Barnes**, an investment counsellor in nearby Waterloo, says that he and his teammates—1st Keith Ferris, 2nd Rob Miskin and 3rd Jeff Ryan—all returned to their "real jobs" just days after their 2-0 record. "It's really reverse-life status," says the 36-year-old Barnes. "You walk in and your desk is piled high with mail, but no one, including your clients, wants to talk about work—it's all curling." Still, he laughs, "I'd rather be talking about how we won than how we lost."

Barnes: (left) with *Aladdin's* *Genie*

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Home Bytes



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Another major advancement is Canon's unique Auto Duplexing Technology. The CLC 800 is the world's first and only color copier that automatically copies both sides of a page.

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form quickly and easily with the optional Reversing Document Feeder and Sorter.

With the optional Print Controller, the CLC 800 or the CLC 700 become ultrafast, full-color, plain paper printers. And can print black text at 28 copies per minute, often avoiding the necessity of outputting on two separate copiers.

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The Canon CLC 800 and CLC 700 Color Laser Copiers represent a truly outstanding achievement in color copying, opening a whole new generation of color solutions. Solutions that make the end of business as usual, and the emerging presence of color as an everyday part of the business world.

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ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

The Internet Siren of the '90s

Like a modern day Siren, the information highway is luring Canadians into cyberspace. There is no place or hiding yourself in the name, once the tantalizing call has been heard you will become a part of a new society where everything moves at the speed of light — and there is no turning back!

The great wonder of the Internet — that global network of networks with an on-line population now pegged at 48 million — and doubling every year. At last count, anyone getting onto the Internet can get information from about three million different data bases. This is the real United Nations, with at least 75 countries tied into the system and it won't be long until the entire globe is hooked in.

Feeling a little out of touch and behind the times? Don't worry, there are very few people on the planet who fully understand the breadth and power of the Internet. You are, naturally, one of the things and there is no central authority. It is really a form of electronic marshy which links together an amazing variety of computer users. This is where the biggest home computers can keep links to England and print out a summary of the latest edition of the London Times. The cyberspace trip usually doesn't cost a cent!

Yet cyberspace is the term used to describe that mythical space that electronic data travels through is still a wilderness area with pirates, vigilantes, scoundrels and entrepreneurs. While new books abound on the subject they become dated almost as soon as they are published because new services appear on the Internet hourly!

To explore cyberspace you don't have to be a rocket scientist. All that is needed is a telephone line, a personal computer and a device called a modem! It's a Macintosh, Compaq, IBM or an inexpensive clone, with the proper software and a modem in place, the Internet awaits any computer owner. The modem is a small electronic box that joins the phone line to a computer — and is used

has just been up-loaded into your computer.

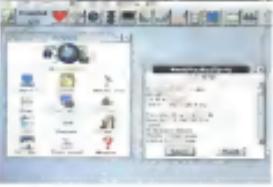
Think of something. Anything. The on-line companies will have the answer. There are an ever growing number of big firms just a phone call away ready to hook you and your imagination to the world. Research the stock market, get information for a social service project or for a new dinner recipe — the on-line firms are scrabbling to get Canadians to subscribe to their particular computer computer service.

Put of hot agility at arm's length to the Internet, an on-line service friendly plays you into it all. There are millions of people in "chat" with, information to read and pictures, maps, graphics, music, sound effects and software that can be retrieved, kept and used ... all for a price.

The cost of using a computer service is similar to the way TV cable signals are purchased. Although each service has a different fee structure, basically this is how it works.

A computer user is charged a low monthly fee to get "on line" with the service. In the case of Gigue (The GIG is short for the General Electric company) the charge is \$10.95 a month. Members get 4 hours of free access time per month and there is a usage charge of \$4 per hour after that.

Even though most of the computer services originate in the United States, all of them have local lines in Canada's major cities.



THIS MUSICIAN'S BUSINESS JUST GOT WARPED.



Like many great musicians, Joe Amato does his best work by pounding the keys. Joe is the owner of Beldriana Music Publications Inc., a prospering, one person company that promotes Canadian jazz music around the world. However, the keys we're referring to are the ones on his computer.

And when not writing music, he's e-mailing invoices to his distributor in Germany. At the same time, he's printing out 300 pages of his own compositions. While at the same time, he's fixing off a session confirmation to Montreal. And if an Internet cruiser in Stockholm requests a sampling of his talents, she can download a 15 second audio clip.

The new 32-bit, multitasking, multimedia, Internet-accessed, crash-protected, Windows-friendly, easy-to-install, totally cool way to run your computer. **OS/2 WARP**

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As a one person business, Joe has found that he's saving a lot of time. In fact, he's now finding he can do something he often didn't have time for. Sleep. Joe orchestrates his business with OS/2 Warp, a multitasking, multimedia operating system that's Windows™-friendly. Not to mention, it gives easy access to the Internet and a BonusPak with 9 productivity applications. And he doesn't have to

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worry
about

crashes. If any application ever goes down, everything else stays up. Joe liked the fact it didn't cost a lot to get OS/2 Warp. It's available for just \$129*. To get Warped, stop by your local computer software retailer. For the retailer nearest you, call IBM today at 1-800-OS2-WARP (1-800-672-9277, Ext. 388).

Or contact IBM at our Internet e-mail address:
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get more life big business.

IBM



urban centres, so there are no additional long-distance charges for the city dwelling members. Rural computer users won't be out. There are special gateway numbers that can be dialed from anywhere in Canada at an additional cost of about 10 cents a minute.

At first glance the price of the computer service appears to be very modest—approximately half the monthly bill that a television cable company levies. However, it is not unusual for each member of a household to spend an hour or two every day hooked into their favorite on-line service—it can get very expensive.

The companies that offer such web-based services to their computer systems subscribers are given no-charge e-mail addresses and allowed to send messages cost-free across the Internet. Most services offer discount travel deals, worldwide entertainment ticket websites (buy your London theatre seats from the comfort of the den) and up-to-the-minute global weather and road condition information.

There are also special events held in cyberspace. On one evening students can have a real-time talk (using a computer keyboard, of course) with a famous Canadian historian, the next day the director of a popular soap opera will spend an hour fielding questions from couch potatoes across the continent.

The computers are dreaming up new ways to keep their customers entertained, satisfied and dialed in more! Compuserve, beginning May 15th, will carry *Merlin's* magazine on-line. Regular customers of Compuserve won't have to wait for the mail to see the latest issue of *Merlin's*; it will appear, in full color, on the computer screen with just the flick of the mouse!

As new firms burst onto the scene (such as for the giant Microsoft Corporation) to soon offer on-line services consumers are going to get even more tantalizing information on-line as more "goodies" dangled in front of their flickering terminals.

Anyone who has a computer, a modem, a phone and a credit card can join the movement. With these few things in hand, getting on line is simple.

Step one is to phone the computer service's special enrollment 100 number. The operator provides the caller with a code number that allows access to the board. If software is needed to allow the system to send and receive data, a starting disk is provided, usually for free. Step two is to load the software and program the computer to phone the number given. Step three? There isn't a third step—these companies have made it all a very user-friendly experience.

For people with communications software already installed in their computers, the sign-up can be done directly on a computer-to-computer basis, also striking at 100 number. In the case of Compuserve, software and an easy to read set-up kit are quickly mailed free to people responding to their *Merlin's* magazine enrollment advertisement!

Most computer users (whether it be via a service or directly on the Internet) visit Internet bulletin boards system—there are 60,000 of them in North America alone—to interact with people on topics ranging from genealogy to whoa whoa.

Travel to remote regions of the world is now within grasp of anyone owning a computer. Distance is no object in cyberspace.

FOUR MOST POPULAR REASONS FOR USING INTERNET

1. ELECTRONIC MAIL. On the Internet one can type a private message and send it out in a "broadcast". The Internet, or e-mail, can go directly to a computer or can be delivered to a "server". Servers charge people to pick-up, save and send e-mail. They also provide customers with services ranging from round-the-world round-table discussions to providing accredited university courses.

2. USENET. Usenet has over 7,000 newsgroups, 3,000 newstands and scientific discussion conferences, 300 electronic newsletters and 90 scholarly electronic journals, most most of which are freely accessible on the Internet. New groups allow you to ask technical questions on any subject from fixing computers to arranging flowers.

3. FILE TRANSFER. File Transfer Protocol provides access to files from computer archives all over the world. These may be computer programs, databases, graphics, multimedia, photographs or text files. Through the Internet the files are copied into your computer and stored for future use.

4. TELNET. This is the Internet's remote connecting application. Like the Sci-Fi story of the kid who worried his way into a Pentagon computer and almost started WW III, Telnet plugs you into other linked computers. When joined, it is as if your keyboard is hooked directly into that remote computer, even if it is on other side of the world.

Bits & Bytes

Hewlett-Packard's new laser printers are the first to incorporate infrared (IR) technology, enabling users of IR-supporting mobile computers to print without hardware connections. The HP LaserJet SP and HP LaserJet SMP printers provide budget-conscious small office/home users with the same high-quality output as printers found in larger offices.

Hewlett-Packard's innovative printers will be available in HP-authorized retail outlets in May. For more information, contact Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. at 1-800-387-3867.



At last, a single printer that can deliver both high-speed, high-quality monochrome and brilliant full-spectrum color printing. With the EC-21 Black Cartridge installed, the EC-4000 prints solid black, extra-sharp text at 720 dpi and graphics at 5 pages per minute, rivalling the speed of entry-level laser printers. Switch to the EC-21 Color Kit Cartridge and you have a full-spectrum color printer that produces vivid, long-lasting color documents. The new high performance color inks are quick drying, preventing bleeding and smudging. The EC-4000 prints beautifully on plain paper and is the ideal all-in-one printer for your home or office.

Backed by one of the best warranties in the business, Canon also has a 24-hour help line and a two-year, 16-Year, Dead replacement guarantee. For more information call 1-800-263-1121.



Nokia presents the ultimate portable office. All you need is a PCMCIA-compatible notebook computer, a Nokia cellular phone, and a compatible PC card cellular modem.

Everything runs off the phone and computer batteries. Most standard fax and E-mail software is supported, making operation easy. The "go anywhere" wireless data technology works on any public cellular system. There's no need to connect to a new service, so your billing doesn't change from your current system.

Nokia offers a range of data-compatible phones to satisfy a variety of voice as well as data applications. All Nokia phones feature user-friendly menus and functions. A Nokia cellular phone is the key that sets you free from the office.

Bits & Bytes

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OS/2 Warp® is the award winning software system that is easy to use and comes with a Bonnafide® of more than a dozen popular applications including all the software and on line access you need to get on the Internet with the click of a button.

OS/2 Warp installs along with your current software programs and allows for seamless integration of your applications. Its Crash Protection® helps prevent any single program from bringing your system down.

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Accessories symbol — your assurance of reliability and quality. Ask for Nokia Accessories at these fine stores across Canada.

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Mark Skaggs, President of Deltek Corporation



A President of Deltek Corporation, the software innovator where products include the best-selling WinFax PRO software, Mark Skaggs is always on the go. Whether it's to other offices in North America, or just to the cottage, Mark likes to stay in touch. That's why he relies on his Nokia cellular phone. No matter where he is, he can always connect with his associates. For that's not the only reason Mark uses class 2 Nokia.

With his company's reputation for user friendly products, naturally Mark appreciates Nokia's simple to use feature. Things like one-tap dial access, one-touch dialing of emergency numbers, large, bright display screen, and a menu that's easy to use.

As a person who usually needs to send a fax or two, he takes advantage of the feature capability with Nokia's PCMCIA compact file cellular modem connector. It allows Mark to connect his laptop now faster to his Nokia cellular phone, so he can send or receive data or faxes anywhere there's a cellular service.

Nokia cellular. For enterprise software creator Mark Skaggs, it's more than just a phone. It's an important piece of hardware.



NOKIA
 CONNECTING PEOPLE



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Check out the affordable, new HP DeskJet 540 printer.

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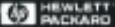
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ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

Finding an On-line Service

They are known as the Big Six in Canada: Compuserve, GEnie, Prodigy, America Online, Delphi and eWorld. These are the growing on-line consumer services. But Canadians are scrambling to find services.

These companies can be reached by phone from anywhere in the country. And all, except for eWorld, can handle calls from virtually any type of computer (eWorld is specifically for Macintosh users).

Each of the six has free 800 numbers and round the clock operators to make for easy enrollment. Most offer a month free trial and all will provide callers with the software needed to use the computer networks. One exception is included: they are given special local Canadian numbers so that long distance charges are not incurred during the many hours of computer surfing.

Compuserve is the largest of the six, has a special Canadian section for its northern customer. Compuserve customers have e-mail privileges (electronic messages can be sent around the world), more than 2,000 information items, an electronic mall for computer oriented shopping, on-line messaging (Messages will be on line in May) and an extensive financial data and news delivery line. The five other companies offer similar services for their clients.

On-line Signs Up Phone Numbers

Compuserve	1-800-431-0002
GEnie	1-800-438-8020
-moline	1-800-387-4326
Prodigy	1-800-775-3410
America Online	1-800-821-2864
Delphi	1-800-825-0005
eWorld	1-800-775-4000

(Business only)

100	200	300	400
2	8	10	8
8	2	12	6
10	6	5	7
8	12	3	7

A marriage made in computer heaven

Exchanging vows in virtual reality, Hugh and Monika Litsko got married in e-cyberpace ceremony on the last continent of Atlanta.

Listen, 25, and Jo, 23, had planned to elope, then decided against that after a friend jokingly suggested they wed at the virtual reality game console where Litsko works.

"We wanted to get married in a place where nobody actually could get married in real life," Litsko said. "The entire experience, from planning the wedding to working with the software developers to the actual wedding day, was incredible."

For the surreal service, Litsko and Joann stood on platforms about four metres apart, slipping on headsets of metal instead of rings of glass. Friends and family watched a video screen to see the service as it unfolded on the legendary island which sank into the sea.

So where exactly in the world is this new age Atlantic wedding chapel? Where else? California.

FOR KIDS, PCs IN MODERATION

The kids of the TV generation, now bringing up the personal computer generation, are grappling with new behavioral challenges just as their parents did. And they're learning that childhood use of a PC — like sugar, TV and garage chemistry sets — is best when it's done in moderation.

Researchers have started looking at how families handle PCs as sales of the machines, use of on-line computer services and the sophistication between parents and children grow. They're finding that like video games, PCs can sometimes be an annoyance to parents who believe the machines are taking up too much of their kids' free time.

They also warn that a PC can become a tool for illegal activity, with a child — usually a teenager — sometimes unaware that using someone else's computer is against the law.

Most parents and teachers set rules and time limits for using PCs. A few may find they must cope with kids who have to be weaned from the machine.

Among the problems experts say parents must guard against:

- harmful or violent messages or images from software and on-line services;
- time on the PC taking away from the development of friendship;
- PCs becoming more important than household responsibilities;
- PC time replacing exercise.



VICTORY IN EUROPE

CANADIANS PAID A BIG PRICE IN THE FINAL CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT HITLER'S GERMAN



DUSTY PERIN

fight for the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. And the evidence emerged from the liberated concentration camps in Germany-occupied territories all through April was proving the justness of that cause, day after day, the Allies uncovered Nazi death camps, some with their crematoria still burning in last-minute attempts to end just every witness to Nazi genocide. The first physical evidence of the Holocaust was being shown on screens in London and New York City movie theatres, even as Hitler returned to the pyre that was Berlin and the madness of his final days.

On the streets of Europe, the approaching end of the war boosted hopes of a better future. In Britain, there were already signs of a return to normalcy. The final German V-2 rocket had exploded widely into Kent in southeastern England on March 27. Hitler, by Münchberg, the last of 60,000 British civilians to die from German aerial bombing. And London's blackout had already been lifted in favor of a "blitz." "Ago" had been given to uncertain Londoners a status that had been accorded far fewer citizens from German borders. Ervin would return to watch over Piccadilly Circus, where the prostitutes known as Piccadilly Commissaries had operated successfully through Britain's own "occupation" by Allied troops.

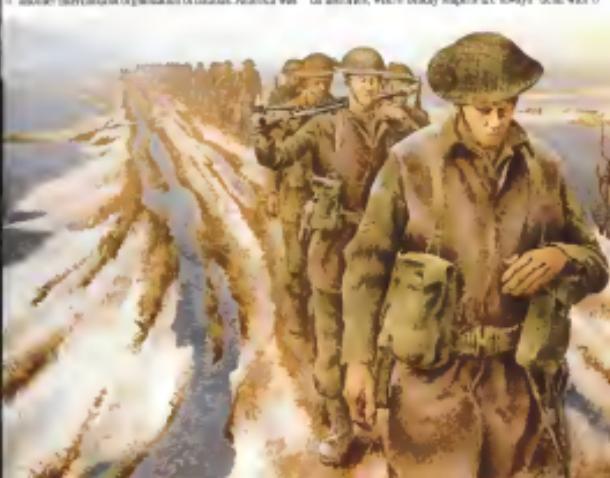
So by April, the Allies were already turning their thoughts to winding up the war in the Pacific and to shaping the postwar era. For politicians and diplomats on both sides of the Atlantic, the deep thinking focused on how to end another international organization of citizens. America was

now the new Rome, eager to spread its gospel of liberal internationalism. The phrase "never again" had yet to become a platitude. And everyone seemed ready to subscribe to the wisdom: suspension prevailed at the end of every war to end all wars, the dream that a new world order would emerge from the ashes and the ruins and the blood.

But for Allied soldiers still marching stubborn German resistance on the European continent, there was still far too much of the latter. The Canadian First Army, fighting an all-fall-winter war, Canadians considered for the first time, had the task of clearing the last German resistance from the Netherlands. Although the advance moved swiftly and unopposed through countryside, in flat as a pool table, to the shores of giddy Dutch people finally liberated from five years of Nazi occupation.

Nowhere in Europe did the Canadian "worst battles" were behind them. Even so, of the 62,042 Canadians who died in action throughout the war, 1,482 met their fate in the last seven weeks of the European campaign. The war had to be played out to its last act, until Hitler lay dead in the garden of his Reich chancellery, along with Klemm and all the barbary and evil it embodied.

The battle for Zutphen may not resonate in Canadian military annals with the glory of Normandy or Caen. Even the history books of the segments who fought for this remarkable authored town in central Holland give it just a few pages. But despite the matter-of-fact style of segment histories, where deadly injures are always "dealt with



BY BRUCE WALLACE



a map in April, 1945, that Europe was sure of was to undertake the slow, slow. Most of its greatest cities were in a state of rubble. The great battles to liberate the continent from Adolf Hitler's racialists had been fought and won, leaving tens of millions dead in their wake but the war's outcome certain. Indeed, if the Allies had but poorly planned Operation Market Garden had succeeded in September 1944, the dreadful war in history might already have been over. But British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's gamble to crack the spine of Nazi defenses by landing paratroopers behind German lines in occupied Holland had turned into an Allied disaster, a slaughter at the notorious "bridge too far" near Arnhem. In Britain, where there had been a run on USO Jacks in the stores through the autumn in anticipation of peace by Christmas, there was now widespread gloominess that the war's deprivations dragged on.

Yet by April, the Allies were again on the cusp of victory in Europe.

and the proclamation of VE Day on May 8 Italy was almost entirely in Allied hands, and by the end of April the pompous Fascist leader in ex-Benito Mussolini would be captured and shot by Italian partisans. The Soviet Red Army, having turned back the Nazis on the Eastern Front, was driving towards Berlin from the east. Americans, British and Canadian armies, building from the Normandy beachhead at secured 10 months before, were pushing across northern Europe, over the Rhine and into Germany itself. The Rhine had been "bawled," in the military speak of the day, in February and March, under heavy fire and with terrible casualties.

Hitter had ordered his army, the Wehrmacht, to stand and fight, mailing him "the best commander the Hitler forces had," Canadian Army Corps Gen. Charles Foulkes would later recall. But there were signs that the vaunted German discipline was crumbling, and many soldiers were already retreating to the bosom of the fatherland. Until the end, there were those Germans. Hitler among them, who believed that they could strike a separate peace with the Anglo-American Allies, to make common cause against the Bolsheviks, names now popping up Eastern Europe. But those would be as short-lived as Winston Churchill's view to

The Allied airfield of Zutphen offers a road on VE Day, 1945, by war artist George French, Canadian War Museum. Above: Alex Colville (right), soldier in Zutphen, 1945.



EVEN WITH GERMANY IN FULL RETREAT, THE WAR HAD TO BE PLAYED OUT TO THE END



"in the usual way," the accounts see clicking. liberating Zutphen was a nasty business. In Nazi days, a group of lounge parastoopers pressed into service for the first front, were among the most fanatical soldiers the Canadians encountered. Many of them refused to surrender, and were overtly anti-Semitic, literally burned from their positions by flame-throwing Czech anti-tanks. It took a week for the Canadians to capture Zutphen. After that, the push to Holland's eastern frontier was like a Sunday drive.

Perched along the IJssel River, Zutphen was crucial to the German forces' last stand in the Netherlands. The town controlled the German supply route to the western front, and that is where the defenders expected the attack to come from the west.

But the five Canadian regiments approached from the south and west through towns so small that they hardly merited place names: Lelystad and Wierdenfeld. It was Easter Monday, April 2, when the first Canadian reconnaissance team moved in. The rest of the assault followed a day later, cutting across hortfully expanded farmers' fields under withering sniper fire that came from pillboxes, ditches and behind stone pits.

One Hendrik Dijksterhuis, a boy when the Canadians won reached his father's schoolhouse. Now a United Church minister living in Guelph, Ont., he has compiled a detailed chronicle of the liberation of Zutphen. It includes several eyewitness accounts from Dutch residents, who watched the Canadian advance unblended under lancing shells. "With their faces blackened, the Canadians came running and crouching through the pasture straight to our house," recalled Don Vinkenbosch, who was held in the cellar window of his father's home before the family fled the artillery barrage into the fields. Looking back at their home, the family could see "bullet holes shooting up from the farm road. We watched our family farm of many generations burn, burn and listened to the bowing of our dying cows. Father cried and cried, like a baby."

On the outskirts of Wierdenfeld, the Stormtroop, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders regiments came under a hail of sniper fire at the early afternoon of April 5 from a heavily de-

stroyed compound. The buildings were pillars of the Groot Grifel, a psychiatric hospital housing about 1,600 patients. Pinned down, the Canadians moved a howitzer into place across the street and began returning fire.

The first Canadians shell landed through the trees on the property just as five staff members began digging a mass grave for 13 already deceased patients. "The Germans had refused to allow them to be buried in the German cemetery," "We buried and carried on digging," recalled Canadian Artur Deekens. But the when of

Bravest of the brave A supply column moving through the ruins of Arnhem, France, in 1944 left the South Saskatchewan Regiment in action in Holland in April 1945. The impetus "wasn't death with in the usual way."

another shell sent everyone scurrying inside for cover. The history of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders reports a horrific scene of German snipers cutting through the hospital, firing from window after window and laughing, crying, sniping patients, some tied in their beds. Deekens paints a different scene: "All patients who were not physically ill were standing in the hallway," he remembered. "Each nurse had seven or eight female patients holding on to her arms. These poor women trusted the nurses completely." Two patients died in the fighting.

Dressed in his white hospital uniform and waving a white flag, Dr. Peter van Bork, head of Groot Grifel, must have seemed like an apparition

shows the serious face of a Canadian soldier patrolling the cobbled streets of the town centre, the tower of Zutphen's historic Romanesque behind him. By the next day, the museum would be considering the 3rd Ravine cause under sniper fire from the tower, the Canadians agreed to destroy it.

Five years later, a simple maple tree stands alone in the middle of one of those open fields outside Wierdenfeld, where the Essex Scottish Regt. planted it to mark their sacrifice. That May, Wierdenfeld will unveil its own monument: a marble block engraved with the names of the 23 Canadians who died to free the town. It has been placed on a corner of the sprawling grounds of the rebuilt Groot Grifel.

Across the road, Zutphen, too, has been rebuilt, though in something less than its medieval charm. It has a synagogue again, but few Jews. Only one tenth of the nearly 300 Jews living in Zutphen before the war returned afterward, according to Christian de Strake, curator of the history museum that is mounting an exhibition of local artifacts to mark the 60th anniversary of liberation. He shows a form that residents were required to fill out declaring whether they had Jewish blood, and holds a yellow star that all Jews were forced to wear. "When you actually touch history like that, it's spooky," he remarks. In the Netherlands, 104,000 Jews were deported to Nazi death camps, and the country has wrangled with a collective guilt that more was not done to save the Jews.

"It was a few people making the choice to collaborate, a few decide to resist, and most just try to survive," is de Strake's explanation. A 70-year-old survivor still living in Zutphen recently approached de Strake to thank the work he had been required to carry into Germany when the Nazis rounded up able-bodied Dutchmen for forced labor in the final months of the war. "This could have destroyed him had it to 1945, but he kept it in a drawer all these years," says de Strake, handing the weathered document over in his fingers. "When he came to give it to me, all he could say, over and over, was, 'I didn't want to give you know. I told him not to

The warning of Prinsayello By P. T. V. Sparrow
accounts vary as to time and why the German
troops was invited after a disengaged
Canadian column was killed in action



than to the Canadians in it, walked out of the hospital grounds. Through a gate and down a footpath towards the Canadians. Ignoring the chocolates offered him by a Dutch child who was watching the shelling, van Bork dropped his flag and started screaming at the snipers, Sgt. Leo Gherardi, to "stop firing at my hospital." A 70-year-old survivor living in Zutphen acknowledged being "quite intimidated by that doctor." The Canadians called a halt and, having seen van Bork walk safely along the path without triggering any mines, sent an armored car to return his steeds to the hospital grounds. The snipers were dealt with in the usual way.

Zutphen itself was reached on April 7, the first soldiers wading across the river because every bridge had been blown. There is a haunting black-and-white photograph of two Canadians wading across the moat, the legs of a third can be seen paddling them under a blasted pile of bricks where he had been hit before he reached the water. Ferry, the evening is invisible. Another Canadian Army photo



feel guilty that he had just done what was needed to survive. But it was as if he wanted absolution.

Joint author Zappalà on April 8, 1945, Canadians uncovered 18 Dutch bodies buried under loose earth. They had been tortured and mutilated, and the Canadians forced their German prisoners to dig graves for a greater burial. Canadian radiojournalist Mathew Baldwin reported on his own encounter with the German prisoners:

"Who did it?" I asked.

"Not us, not us," they replied. "We are soldiers. The Germans did it."

"Do you understand why the world hates your country?" I asked.

"And for the first time in reply to that question, I heard a German say, 'Yes, yes, I understand.'

The reaction of German citizens to the approaching Allied armies varied in degree to which Germans felt responsible for Nazi atrocities, if, of course, exceptionally contentious, and of more than academic interest. Fifty years after the war, most Germans saw VE-Day as their day of liberation, too. A recent opinion poll in Germany found that 32 percent of respondents report May 8, 1945, as the day their country was freed from tyranny—only 11 percent can view it as the day of Germany's defeat. It is the most of first naming that Chancellor Helmut Kohl will strike when he is in the event with ceremonies in Berlin this year. It may signify a German rejection of National Socialism, but it may also represent a revision to the notion that the Nazis were a criminal clique who had incurred an innocent nation.

For that was the prevalent attitude uncovered by the first Allied soldiers and reporters entering German territory. They noted a silent attempt by German civilians to distance themselves from Nazi crimes as horrors that had been done to their more, but for which they shared no blame. The famous American war correspondent Martha Gellhorn had sympathy for the defeated Germans: "To see a whole nation passing the buck is not an enlightening spectacle," she wrote with unaccustomed fury in April, 1945. "The Germans, crushed by might—because after all they did nothing wrong, they did only what they were told to—keep on saying with energy, we are not Nazis. It is their idea of forgiveness, probably followed by a smistic loan."

The evidence that German citizens had profited from the war was clearly visible—and evoked fury from the Allied troops. Gellhorn described a group of German women who had "done their duty" in the Allied artillery fire: "We have all seen such blind and frantic suffering accepted in silence that we do not react well to viewing," wrote Gellhorn, with an unshakable disdain. "I remember Dordoir in France, where the Germans looted every house, woman and child in the village, not the church and not the church alone, and after the people were burned, they burned the village. This is an extremely deadly way to disrupt property. The Germans themselves have taught all the peoples of Europe not to waste time thinking over anything else the Germans."

Tot took such losses were the most intensely personal experiences of the war for the majority of Germans. That is why so many were able to rationalize their wartime role, wrote Rutgers University historian Oscar Benes in his critical 1982 study of German behavior, Hitler's Army: "The war remained a dream, part of memory's own existence, until Hitler's death. Hitler's death shattered it all."

Forty years later, the Germans were experiencing still, holds a valuable lesson: willful ignorance is not exonerating. An Auschwitz survivor, Primo Levi, has noted in an essay describing typical German behavior under the Nazis: "Shutting his mouth, his eyes and his ears, he fails to transmit the illusion of not knowing, hence not being an accomplice to the things taking place in front of his very nose."

"I hold them fully culpable of the dehumanizing omission."

Canadian Corps had secured entrée for a final time for the German border. There were for Germans disillusion and on Holland, including one composed largely of Dutch Nazis, and progress was accessibly difficult. But in one place, the Germans were retreating faster than the Canadians could advance across the monotonous landscape of north Europe. In the regional history of the Arnhill and Soesterberg Blackheath, Capt. Claude Bégin, who was later to become president of the University of Toronto, recalls that the only indication of having crossed into Germany "was the sudden appearance of white flags—a tablecloth, a pillowcase, usually scapulately white—hanging across the door of the houses or flapping on an overhanging balcony."

But in the German town of Friesoythe, two Canadian regiments were meeting fanatical resistance. The 1st Para Superior regiment had actually been forced to withdraw from a part of town it had captured because citizens fire from the German 88-mm guns. The Argylls were called in to subdue the town on April 14. Their plan, devised by Col. Frederick Wigle, the commanding officer, was based on surprise—after a night's sleep, militia companies would stalk into the town on foot in a wide sweep away from the heavily guarded main road.

Caught off guard, the German troops put up limited resistance. But the Argylls' advance was so swift that the leaders' group, which had stationed itself in a house on the outskirts of town, was cut off from the main force. Early the next morning, a group of about 30 German soldiers emerged from the woods near the headquarters. The Germans were probably just trying to escape, and they carried their weapons readily, unusually

THE WAR HOLDS OUR ATTENTION BECAUSE IT IS A MORALITY TALE



In the liberators by
Cecilia Fisher, the people
of Friesoythe gear up
the Canadian forces in
battle.

of the Canadians nearby. But the outnumbered Canadians opened fire anyway, triggering a battle. The Germans stormed the building, where one soldier was able to enter through a door and, looking to the stars, killed Wigle with a single burst. The enraged Canadians refused to surrender: "The Germans came up to the house and threw grenades through the windows," Col. Bill Frost told a reporter a week later. "Never get inside. The boys were fighting mad after the colonel was killed."

Wigle was the son of a prominent Hamilton family and had been a tremendous university athlete at McGill. Whether his fellow Argylls had ever learned to fear a creature of debate, he had only emphasized the requirement for 30 weeks, and some soldiers had difficulty acknowledging his rotted leadership style: "All the usual stuff that might have had some effect on me in 1945," wrote one disgruntled captain in his will. But lived or not, Wigle was inspected just five days before Wigle's death. Maj. Gen. Chris Vokes had presented Wigle with the Distinguished Service Order for his fighting at the Nordwall Gap.

Exactly what followed Wigle's death in another, lazier chapter in the blue-and-white annals. Vokes claimed to have learned to honor that Wigle had been shot by a comrade, and ordered Friesoythe to be

readied to return. Even after the true account of the colonel's death became known, Vokes admitted to feeling "a great remorse over the cancellation of Friesoythe." The Argyll official war diary notes to note this act, although Col. John Booth did recall that "supers had been left behind in some houses after the town was cleared and raised the same day." Other Argylls insist that they never carried out orders to burn the town, although one veteran admitted to detonating incendiary grenades in his honor over Wigle's death. But one fact is beyond dispute: Friesoythe was leveled.

Eleven citizens had been killed in the shelling of Friesoythe leading



up to the Argyll attack, but by then almost all the 420 residents had fled to the safety of the surrounding countryside. Ferdinand Cappenberg was not, just 14 at the time. When he returned with his mother and three brothers on April 18, Friesoythe was a desolate shell. Photographs of the town taken several years later show it with only a few houses. "There was nothing to rebuild with," says Cappenberg, now 68 and the regional district attorney. "No money, no materials."

Cappenberg still lives in the centre of Friesoythe, his suburban-style house blending with the rest of Friesoythe's modest architecture, strange for a town founded in 1308. "‘Caste’ is not a bad word here, although that might not have been the case in 1945," he says, thumbing the pages of the thick file he keeps on the burning of the town. "The feeling here is that it was all just a bit of war. When you are a nation that starts a war, you cannot be a victim. But destroying a town, burning it down," he shakes his head sadly. "That's not a good thing."

The Canadian liberation of the Netherlands created a bond between the two countries that has passed into national myth on both sides, sealed by marriages between Canadian soldiers and Dutchwives, some helped by the annual flowering of tulips on Ottawa's Parliament Hill. In practice, the presence of Canadian troops in the postwar months had been a blessing. Dutch writer Jan Wolkers, then a teenager, remembers that the

Canadians pitched tents in a 17th-century castle compound near his home in Overgracht, Rosalie Wolkers, with some poetic license: "The we-stood-in-the-green-pasture-green," "Rosalie" was Douting, the former artistic director of the Netherlands' National Ballet, wrote that his first homosexual encounter came as a young boy just after the war in a liaison with a Canadian soldier whom he isolated. The encounter was dramatized in a popular 1999 film *For a Last Soldier*, in which wistful Wigle's character tries to explain the significance of the liberation—but military and personal—to a group of school, cynical young Dutch students.

For the war does fade, like any memory, into history, and sometimes into fiction. But the history of the Second World War is still being revised, may well be a good thing. British readers, swash in books this year, have learned that they were not ill-served in the style of common parable that has so often been reshaped by the war, crime and disaster now and then was rampant proliferating. And others had their share of Nazi appurtenance and anti-Semitism. But there is also mischievous and malicious revisionism, with no shortage of tenacious historians and journalists attempting to equalize outcomes of Allied war victories with the systematic criminality of Nazi Germany.

And for most Europeans, the Second World War still awaits history. In the east, Nazi Germany's despotic totalitarianism was replaced by despotic Stalinism, which would last for another 50 years. The presidents of the three Baltic states absorbed by the Soviet Union—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—decided to banish from Russian President Boris Yeltsin to make VE-Day in Moscow this year. "The Second World War is not over from the past; it's something we'll still get a grip on," says Tom Lau, an Estonian schoolteacher.

Sights of war's aftermath scars are everywhere. Descendants of the Sudeten Germans who had joined the war by encouraging Hitler to swallow Czechoslovakia, and who were compensated for property taken from them by the postwar Czechoslovakians along the way, Artur Kohl has resurrected the Polish community by refusing to invite President Lech Wałęsa to make VE-Day commemorations in Berlin. Despite the enormous cost of World War II, many Germans still remember the last Polish forces to exit Berlin, in massive numbers, on both fronts, fighting up the greatest resistance to the Nazis that, for instance, the French, who will take their place in Berlin on May 8.

But above all, the Second World War still holds our attention because, away from the sweep of politics and armies, it is a morality tale. It asks us what we would have done under terrible circumstances. Would we have risked our lives to help a Jew? Would we have agreed to work in Germany as a concentration camp? Would we have risked Friesoythe to escape a threat? Would we still go to war to save a country from oppression? And, in 1995, 50 years after the last great war ended, is keeping Sarajevo free from Serbian militiamen worth a Canadian life?

In Haarlem, N.S., Gladys Frazer says she has never questioned the reason for which her brother fought 50 years ago. She remembers Perry Dealer Higgins, two years her senior, as a good-looking boy who joined basketball and lived his early life. Dealer Higgins had just graduated from high school and was set to go to work for the bank in his home town of Stellarton, N.S., when the war broke out and he enlisted in the North Nova Scotia Highlanders. During the war in Europe, he married and had a daughter, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was 25 and 4,000 km from home when he was killed leading a charge over a fence statistician Warsaw in what was to prove a placed lawyer's tomb.

ON THE ASIAN FRONT



Canadian prisoners in Hong Kong; remember power (top right) the war in the Pacific world stage after atomic bombs wreaked havoc on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

When the guns fell silent in Europe on May 7, 1945, they left on fire across Asia and the Pacific. Ocean Allied forces were fighting at sea, and in the Philippines, Burma and China. On Okinawa, American troops were in the midst of their longest and costliest campaign of the Pacific; war, struggling on one small island that would eventually cost them 12,000 dead. Hundreds of Canadian soldiers captured in Hong Kong were among the thousands incarcerated in horrifying conditions in Japanese prison camps. And in Japan itself, American bombs rained down on already devastated cities.

The war in Asia that started before Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939 still had 98 days to run.

Imperial Japan first invaded China in 1931, but full-scale war did not begin until 1937. The next year, a Japanese invasion deep into central China lagged down in a profitless guerrilla war with Mao Tse-tung's Communists. When the war in Europe began, the Japanese government turned towards less tantalizing targets in the resource-rich European possessions of Southeast Asia.

The German defeat of the Netherlands and France in the summer of 1940 left the oil, rubber and oil of these Asian colonies defenseless. With Britain fighting for its life, the only major barrier to Japanese expansion in Asia was the possible resistance of the United States. That became clear when Japanese forces occupied French Indochina in July 1941. The United States reacted vigorously, freezing Japanese assets in America and banning oil exports. Cut off from vital supplies and unwilling to accede to American demands to withdraw from China, the Japanese decided on war.

They adopted a firing strategy: a surprise attack on the vast US Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to give Japan the freedom to assault the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma, as well as a se-

ries of smaller Allied outposts including Hong Kong. The attacks at Dec. 7 stimulated an unbroken northward string of Japanese advances. But they also brought the Americans fully into the war. The tide turned against the Japanese in June, 1942, with the US victory in the Battle of Midway. With a Marine assault on Guadalcanal two months later, the Americans began their slow, island-by-island reconquest of the Pacific.

A full-scale air war on Japan began in the fall of 1944, followed by nighttime incendiary attacks on Tokyo and other cities starting on March 9, 1945, which killed hundreds of thousands of Japanese. In August, American President Harry Truman decided to use the newly perfected atomic bomb to end the war without incurring the heavy cost of an invasion. On Aug. 6, a single bomb dropped on Hiroshima destroyed 45 square miles of the city, killing 80,000 immediately; three days later, another atomic bomb flattened Nagasaki. The Imperial government surrendered and the Second World War came to an end on Aug. 14.

The Pacific conflict was not Canada's, but two controversial episodes of the Asian struggle stand out in Canadians' collective experience of the Second World War: the debacle in Hong Kong and the wartime internment of Japanese-Canadians.

On Nov. 16, 1941, two battalions of British-Canadian infantry in Hong Kong to reinforce the British colony's garrison. Three weeks later, just 87 hours after the assault on Pearl Harbor, Japanese planes destroyed Hong Kong's air defense. In 17 days of bloody and confused fighting that followed, 250 Canadians died and another 600 were wounded. Far those who garnished the treacherous Japanese straits, nearly 100,000 men lay dead in prison camps. Subject to beatings and starvation, torture, hands castrated, dysentery and other diseases while laboring in mines and shipyards, in all 557 of the 1,175 Canadian dispatches to Hong Kong never came home.

In Canada, in the anti-Japanese days following Pearl Harbor, the government designated 21,000 people of Japanese heritage living in British Columbia as "enemy aliens," even though three-quarters of them were Canadian citizens. By the fall of 1942, authorities had relocated them all in the B.C. interior, or away from the Pacific coast. Thousands were moved farther still, to work on farms in Alberta and Manitoba. Officials auctioned off their homes, businesses, farms and Japanese houses. Where Japanese-Canadians finally won their full freedoms in 1949—four years after the end of the war—they found that little remained of their former lives. In belated recognition of the hardship they experienced, the Canadian government apologized in 1988 for wartime actions and agreed to pay \$31,000 to each of the survivors. While Canada's efforts were focused mainly on Europe in the Second World War, its involvement against Japan has run the country still.

BRIAN BETHUNE

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRIAN BETHUNE



PEARL HARBOR BROUGHT THE AMERICANS IN

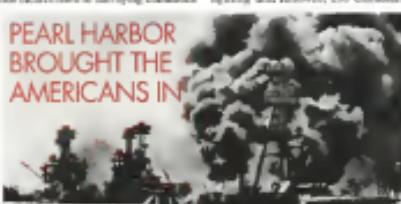


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BREAKING POINT



burning streetcar; servicemen and women and civilians with their alcohol fuelled bodies, drinking and causing maiming to

The deer skins and wild spring thunder announced the city's judgment meted to the war-father and old Europe in 1945. Nowhere in North America, elsewhere in Asia, was touched so deeply by war as Thailand, the sleepy, shabby, self-governed Southeast Asian capital that became what one British admiral called "the most important port in the world" during the years of tumultuous conflict. Royal Canadian Air Force Stanley Redman fell triumphantly mixed with elation as he and other air force, navy and army personnel scattered throughout the city's down town as part of the VE Day celebrations on May 8. They were unprepared for the scene that lay ahead—a not that had emerged from a celebration gone very wrong. Sailors and civilians stampeded on a carbohydrate-challenged river, waste and ruin and death—dead bodies, gashed faces, drowning, drowning, drowning of the lost ones. A young man of 21, Redman's "boy" was one of the victims, a recruit, 200 miles from home in Midland, Ontario, and the author of a book, *Up the River* (Doubleday, 1946), a total chapter 2.

On that point, a stark, ringing agreement exists. Two nights later, when the score ended, two people were dead, 364驯服ers had been plucked and a police patrol wagon and a streetcar had been torched. The repair bill: \$8 million. And for Edgedale, the burning question was why—on countless occasions around the world—colonized the Allied triumph—our city exploded. On the 50th anniversary of that bittermost day, questions still linger. That day, as in a government inquiry concluded, questions still linger. Or, as historians and other observers now agree, was the situation inestimable, the volatile status of an overwhelmed city, too many disaffected people and too much racial tension—much the same conclusion that in recent years has ignited riots in cities like Los Angeles, Newark, and the European novelties, like Paris?

“The answer is that the people are research fellow at the Government Research Institute at Hiroshima’s Saint Mary’s University, ‘represent the law-abiding force of which good people are capable, given the right circumstances.’

Sometime should have seen it coming. Throughout the 19th century, many raids were a regular feature of life in Halifax where the military often outnumbered the civilian population during wartime. In 1945, the influx of military and support personnel had nearly doubled the population to 140,000, and this proved to be too much. Halifax was not prepared for



HALIFAX EXPLODED IN A THREE-DAY RIOT

Two days, as the undermanned city police force stood by helplessly, a normally sprightly citizen joined in leafing through the established businessmen and business couples made love in broad day light on Canada Hall.

Ultimately, a government-appointed commission placed most of the blame on the navy brass for failing to exert control. Rear Admiral Leander Murray, commander-in-chief of the Canadian North-West Atlantic Fleet, and, with then one of Canada's most distinguished naval leaders, was relieved of his duties and left to rebuild his life in England, where he became a lawyer. In Halifax, there was substance to the rumors overhauling the city's maritime contribution to the war effort. For instance, the *Winnipeg*'s behavior was a prime lesson in life. "I saw formed my view of the hypocrisy of human nature, forever more," says Wilson, who was 16 at the time. "I saw that we were quite capable of turning men loose as the people we had just spent the fight over."

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teristic flagstones. And, significantly, the first and easy-pot towns of the 19th century—what boasted a licensed liquor shop for every 100 inhabitants—had taken on a Puritan tone, leaving the enlisted men to shiver over their raw borders in allways because there was simply nowhere else to have a drink.

On the evening of May 7, the observation Germany's surrender quickly got out of hand. The civilian men in uniform carried out their duty at 4:30 in the sand and the soldiers pointed out the right, only to find all the city's restaurants and liquor stores closed. Gathering downtown, they looted three liquor stores. There was no police protection, chased off its passengers and set it off before disappearing for the night. The next day, city and military authorities made up and it was later learned that a celebrated rally before the historic Catedral Hill fortification, followed by a orderly march in which Red Army took part, would restore a sense of order among the 20,000

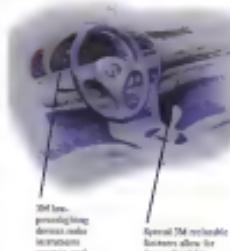
A black and white photograph of a group of four men in military uniforms, including a woman in the center, standing together in an indoor setting.

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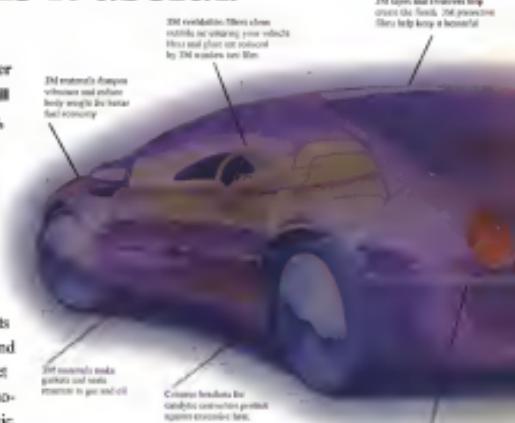
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1945: CANADA COMES OF AGE

The Canada that emerged from the Second World War in 1945 was far stronger, more mature and more self-confident than the country that entered the conflict in 1939. That profound transformation is the subject of *Victory 1945: Canadians from War to Peace*, a new book by two of Canada's best-known historians, Desmond Morton and J. L. Granatstein, from Stacey-Collins Publishers (14). The following essay is based on that book.

BY DESMOND MORTON
and J. L. GRANATSTEIN

Coming of age" means not that we had grown up, but that we finally knew what we wanted to do with our lives. Whether we were right or wrong in our choices, Canada came of age in 1945. It was the year the Second World War ended. In April, some Canadians went to San Francisco and came to be known as the "Helpful Devils" who assisted in founding the United Nations. A year before, we had agreed that every child, rich or poor, was worth supporting, and in July, 1943, Ottawa mailed out its first baby bonus cheques. In Waterloo, Ont., that December, a long, bitter strike ended with a unique Canadian compromise that left workers supporting these bonus and not necessarily in love with them—or their bosses.

Ninety-four years was the year when Canada began to learn that, for the first time, most of them could live comfortably. In Halifax's VE-Day riots, while sailors smashed windows and got drunk, civilians ransacked the stores, robbing them to grab while the enabling was good. But their year was宣告ended. Until 1945, every census had found that most Canadians were poor. By 1951, most were thriving for the middle class and their share was increasing. Wilfrid Laurier University historian Terry Gipp has one explanation: for a working-class family with four or five children, the baby bonus was an extra week's wages each month. Unusually wages and job security made an even bigger difference. Millions of families escaped from the poverty trap.

The Second World War was the world disaster in human memory—but not in Canada or the United States. With the exceptions of the million men and women who served in the conflict, especially those who died or who returned maimed in mind or body, Canadians did well out of the war.

In 1945, as the whole world triumphed over evil, no one could argue that the Soviet Union's Stalin was a defender of freedom, democracy and the rights of small nations. But the struggle between democracy and fascism was, quite literally, a struggle between light and darkness. For centuries, nations had invaded their neighbours with cruelty and without provocation, but behind Hitler's steel-helmeted legions rode an army of bureaucrats, close behind the



THE COUNTRY IS CHANGED FUNDAMENTALLY DURING A WAR THAT ENDED 50 YEARS AGO



— greeting new and old friends



soldiers came the Gestapo and the SS extortions, with orders to rid Europe of these Nazis deemed to be subversives—Jews, gypsies, Slavs, homosexuals, the disabled, the mentally disturbed. Finally, the squads merely shot their victims. When that proved inefficient, Nazi officials ordered more concentration camps, and gas chambers. Men, women and children were crammed in until the weak vanished underfoot, only to be asphyxiated. Gas rooms destroyed the survivors. Nazi engineers devised ingenious ways to collect gold fillings from cadavers corpses and to strip precious teeth from the bodies across closing the barriers. Was this a region with which Canada could have lived in peace?

Was peace possible with an Imperial Japan? After its troops had destroyed their enemies and imprisoned survivors (including 1,500 Canadians) in brutal conditions, the killing went on. For its "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Japan slaughtered millions of Chinese, Filipinos and other Asians. This was no war of liberation, but an imperial conquest as cruel and savage as any in recorded history. Half a century later, revisionists revel in making the warors look like heroes. We don't agree. If ever a war had to be won, it was the Second World War. No one, winner or loser, fights a war with clean hands, perfect foresight and a balanced sense of justice. Even a good war has terrible consequences, such as the fire storms of Hamburg, Dresden and Tokyo, and the nuclear devastation of Hiroshima and

Nagasaki, with the unexpected collateral horrors of radiation sickness. But had we lost the war, what other horrors would the world have known?

For soldiers, sailors and airmen from Canada, 1945 included some very tough times. Who, after all, wanted to be the last to die in a winning cause? Thousands of young Canadians did die in the final stages, most of them in the terrible winter battle to break into the German Rhineland. Some perished when their armored carriers took the wrong road in the flooded West Wall, more in the desperate fight to clear the Reichswald and the Black Forest. Other young Canadians died in the air, shot down in their Lancasters by British antiaircraft fire or Luftwaffe night fighters. Acoustic projectors took two antiaircrafters, with most of their crews, in the Halifax approaches. The men and women of Canada's navy, army and air force were tired in 1945, but they had the war had dragged through an after winter—and as violent and sacrificial as they had been.

That winter, few recognized that Canada had, for the whole, experienced a good war. In 1945, Canada was richer, more powerful, more centrally holding than anyone in 1939 could have imagined. War-time health made Canadians what they could become a people when they worked together, and immunity of their bodies would last for at least a decade. Of course, it was not good for everyone. A smaller people could have found better ways to spend \$25 billion than tanks, bombers and armoured shells and in putting a million people in uniform. In all, 42,045 Canadians died and another

A returning tank crewman in Ottawa, Ont. (left)
McGill students in Ottawa, Canada (right)
Learned what they could accomplish together



54,031 suffered wounds in action, and more than 9,000 spent days as prisoners of war. Many lost limbs, suffered horrific disfigurement or some home inexplicably damaged in mind or body. The war was a tragedy for more than 20,000 Japanese-Canadians, though their dispersion across Canada enriched the country and created the most effective liaison Canadians ever received on their old and evil island of roses.

When war had arrived on Sept. 1, 1939, Canada was still trapped in the Great Depression. Close to a quarter of Canadian families had had to turn to the government for money to qualify for pay-as-you-earn wage relief payments. Unemployed municipalities and provinces had doubled the national debt, and doubled the national debt. Canada tried to protect jobs by raising tariff walls—and watched while industries collapse for the lack of export markets. Farmers and graingrowers descended from the land, leaving 14 regions that called itself "the world's breadbasket," jobless after 1930, rents down, classes closed after 1935, profits and dividends gradually clumped back to 1930 levels. In 1939, however, one person in six was still out of work, and the first post-war crop since 1930 simply was not enough to feed the world.

The war transformed Canada. The grain national product, the measure of all the goods and services Canadians produced, surpassed \$1 billion in 1945, double the pre-war level. Canadian factories rolled out tanks, naval guns, radar sets and huge four-engine Lancaster bombers. Sharp-eyed workers on both coasts and the Great Lakes built merchant ships, convoys, even sophisticated Tribbleship destroyers. There was work—and voluntary overtime—for all who wanted it. Farmers and fishermen could sell anything they brought to market. The Allied war effort needed everything Canada could produce and, sometimes, like synthetic rubber, that only wartime ingenuity could create.

Canada's wartime wealth became a catalyst for equally dramatic changes in our social structure. The gospel of laissez-faire had survived the 1930s intact. Indeed, as emerging class of business leaders urged a new ratification. If they had prospered, they reasoned, all the more justification for sharing society's losses for their own sake. Such notions did not die, but they faded in the ultimate struggle of war. To survive, Canada needed its citizens to make sacrifices, even if they died. To retool its strength, Canada had to offer Canadians a finer vision than a return to 1939.

In 1940, when Canada finally adopted unemployment insurance, no body needed it; everyone had a job. The UI could build up reserves for the expected postwar crisis. As union membership grew in numbers and solidarity, labor leaders shrewdly sought long-term legal protection over short-term wage gains. In February, 1944, the federal cabinet passed an order-in-council, C.R.C. 1003, which guaranteed employers the right to organize, bargain collectively, present grievances and strike—rights that would last beyond the war.

For decades, Canadians had known that children made many families poor, when could Canada ever afford a solution? The answer: 1943. Although lagging regard that finally allowed forced Roman Catholics and Quebecers. Parliament voted to put a monthly payment for each child in each mother's purse, at a cost of \$264 million a year—almost half of Canada's spending in 1939.

Unlikely returned soldiers in 1949 who were told to land on their own two feet, veterans in 1945 came home to the robust re-establishment package in the world. The Veterans Charter promised free university and technical training, a generous gratuity and credits to buy anything from a refrigerator to a home or a small business. The money did more than help those who had served Canada; it saved the economy from a postwar slump.

In 1945, many Canadians found a new depression

a major power, and MacKenzie King, we wanted a share in the decision making. When it came to food and raw materials, relief supplies for liberated nations, even the migration of civil aviation, we insisted.

At the United Nations' founding conference in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, Canadian diplomat Lester Pearson opposed behind the scenes, giving smaller countries a stronger voice in the General Assembly and other UN bodies while maneuvering to make sure that no major power got so angry that it walked out. As a result Australia's delegation got the prize, quieter Canadians got most of the results we wanted.

There was one wartime station that made Canadians nervous. Government of leaders had tried to keep as balanced between British and American power. As early as 1940, that age had ended. At Copenhagen in upstairs New York in August of that year, wartime necessity had persuaded the government and the United States to strike the first defense alliance in either country's history. In 1941, King and Franklin Roosevelt signed the Hyde Park Agreement, an arrangement that integrated the two wartime economies. Soon after

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in December of that year, the Americans moved north to build bases and a highway from Edmonton to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Wartime experience told Ottawa that relations with Washington had to be handled with care. The task was made no easier by can concerns about Canada's other big neighbor, the Soviet Union. On Sept. 5, 1945, Igor Gouzenko, a cipher clerk at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, selected with documents identifying Soviet spy networks in Canada. As Soviet armies tightened Moscow's grip on Eastern Europe and Moscow tried to forge a tight ring around the Soviet borders, Canada began to be aware of the first real military threat to North America in a century. There could be no return to the pre-war days when a few million dollars paid for saturated reserves and a few thousand regulars. By 1948, the country had had to trade commitments and condoned collective security was proving the cause of the North Atlantic pact a treaty that linked them in a common system of defense. The war had taught Canadians a lesson: paradoxes and weak, meek benefit were not aggressive states and unapologetic dictators.

Until the war, most Canadians had felt poor, with much of the nationless that poverty usually induces. They often knew little beyond the communities that were generally small, homogeneous and exclusive. There was some tolerance for Jews or blacks or those with different attitudes or beliefs. Minorities did not have to be white to suffer the lack of discrimination. French Canadians, Catholics, Ukrainians felt it whenever they ventured beyond the places where they were a majority. Then the warshifted the mind of the nation, made more conservative and afraid of change than the alliance demanded.

Affluence offered Canadians and immigrants alike a new social and physical freedom. An automotive industry that helped put most of the British Columbia streets and roads almost every Canadian family with a car. It was a new model in an old culture, it copied families from inner-city slums to the new suburbs of Scarborough, the South Shore and Burlington, where home ownership and a new middle-class and comfortable middle-class culture arrived. Canada opened up, lightened up, and became a broader, greater place.

Affluence took away some of the bitterness of life's struggle. There was racism in 1945, as there had been in 1935 and there is still in 1995. But, for the first time, it seemed shameful in public company. How could anyone who fought in Italy or Holland think of fellow Canadians less than human? It would take years to change habits and laws but, even by the end of 1945, Ottawa had begun to see that sending the sun-baked Japanese-Canadians back to Japan would exact a political price. In 1945, Saskatchewan and Ontario passed mannequin-gates laws that banned racial discrimination in hiring and hotel accommodation. The war service record by Canadians of every ethnic origin inspired a young Liberal Paul Martin, to establish a distinct Canadian citizenship. The understanding of greater human rights of freedom broadened the flood of postwar immigrants who reached Canada's shores from Europe. Eventually, even the old barriers to nonwhite immigrants would fall.

The war left unoccupied areas. A Van Doos platoon commander, killed by a Teller mine, might have found a cure for cancer. An air gunner, shot down over the Rhine, might have written the great Canadian novel. A young man in a torpedoed corvette might have had a life in a better life. Children grew up without historic law many more were never born? Who can measure the psychological agony of those who served and those who waited at home for their return? Men and women, not from no place, paid a terrible price for a better Canada. Who we live on the warships must overtake those who paid the price in all we gained? It makes those gains even more worth defending. □

Gouzenko, who kept his face covered in public, offers the first new car off Ford Canada's assembly line after the war (right). Cold War and new affluence



CANADA'S WARTIME WE'VE BECOME A CATALYST FOR DRAMATIC CHANGES IN E SOCIAL STRUCTURE

McLean's advertisement in 1945 focused on life after war: home ownership, a new middle class and consumer-driven confidence





Canadian artist Chantal Chabot's classic painting of Canadian forces on the Hitler Line in Italy in 1944 (left); Germans reading about the invasion of Poland that set off the war in 1939 (below left); German Führer Adolf Hitler conferring with staffers in 1944



IMAGES THAT DEFINED THE WAR

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS CAPTURED MOMENTS FROM AN EPIC SIX-YEAR STRUGGLE



Venians enthusiastically welcoming German soldiers, marking the beginning of the Austrian capital's four-year occupation by Nazi Germany (top left); fund-raising poster (top right); war artist Bruno Gädke records Canadian forces advancing through Anger, Germany, on the final days of the war in 1945 (bottom)

WHEN? It's up to you!



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George Bresnenfeld painted RCAF Halifax bombers and German warplanes in 1943. French residents in Tunis greeting British forces taking part in the African campaign (below left). Allied leaders (from left) Macmillan, King, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill meeting in Quebec City in 1943.



Canadian officer and a dying soldier at a roadside near Arromanches, France, in July 1944. U.S. soldier fishing on Seine captured in Normandy in June 1944 (below).



Soviet soldiers raise the hammer and sickle flag over the Reichstag, the parliament building, in Berlin on the German capital falls in April 1945. U.S. artist Tom Lea's haunting portrait of a battle-scarred recruit after his mission with the Japanese on Peleliu Island in the Pacific in 1944.



THE IMAGES CONVEY THE BLOODY HORROR OF A NIGHTMARE THAT ENDED 50 YEARS AGO

CROSSING INTO GERMANY



THIS LAND ACCURSED BY MOST OF THE WORLD

Maclean's, which this year is celebrating 50 years of publication, provided its readers with regular dispatches from the front and analytical coverage throughout the Second World War. The following is from a report by Maclean's war correspondent Lorne Shapley on the issue of May 1, 1945, just as he accompanied the Allied push into Germany in the dying stages of the European war.

Canadian troops advance German POWs and civilians in early 1945. "The house of the scientifically brilliant and emotionally mad."

Stilts playing Strauss. Wagner is different to them.

I was with British and Canadian forces when they ploughed down from the Nijmegen salient (in the Netherlands) and blazed their way through the main Northumbrian position at the Ruhrwaesch, through the towns of Cleve and Goch, then on to the Westwall-crossing. During this fierce battle we came upon what seemed to be evidence that the Germans had had a macabre byzantine measure by Hitler's order and Goebbel's enlightenment program: Nazi troops fought courageously against superhuman odds.

Security police and Allied Military Government detachments moved in on the herbs of the forward troops, ready to muffle, register and record the horrific evidence left behind. We are surprised, not only by the numbers of civilians who elected to remain behind, but also by the diabolical nature of their behavior and their anatomy in co-operation.

Another mystery was quickly cleared up. What had happened to the Volkssturm, the heinous guard that was going to resist to every house and defend every rifle of relict to the last drop of blood? It was present as the mystery was unravelled. A German major was being escorted to a prison cage along the Goch Canal road when he passed the huge Nied Military Government camp for civilians at Bedburg. Near the entrance to the camp, several score of Germans men loitered wearily in the simple huts of their families. The major glared at them as he passed, suddenly because load of face and crew, "Traitors! Cowards! The Fatherland shall hear about this!" It seems that the portly gentleman resided in the refugee camp west of the Cleve province Volksssturm battalion. The house guardians had been concentrated and armed on the right of our attack, but when they were called upon to rush forward to support the Wehrmacht, they merely disappeared into the woods and sheltered and waited with their families until the battle passed, being very careful to burn the armaments and bury the weapons that would identify them as combatants. So much for the Volksssturm. □

We found a confusing intermingling of the expected and unexpected. We came upon towns shattered by our fierce bombardment, and upon primitive farms littered with fine cattle and well-stocked cellars. We ran against fanatical resistance from the remnants of the Wehrmacht, and when we broke it we discovered a docile and deficit population anxious to do us bidding with the assistance of well-meaning servants. Most important, we discovered that the attitude of today's Germans

citizen in the face of defeat is exactly the same as that of his father in 1918. For all of Hitler's delusional boasts that he has changed the character—yrs., the very soul—of the German nation, we found that Hess, the frenzied, and Wissig, the shopkeeper, have rehearsed thoroughly the old game of pitiful bravado and wide-eyed innocence. They are all ready to demon-state—if we give them half a chance—that the war was all a regrettable error, that they are really splendid followers at heart and that peace will be sooner fit when Hitler and his troublesome Nazis are eliminated. To their conquerors they are already teaching a neutral tact, without a bitter-sweet smile and ready to take little piece to the bone.

It is the same in the concentration of



LOOKING BEYOND VE-DAY

In the issue dated May 25, 1945, which went to press just before VE-Day, Maclean's managing editor Arthur Irwin wrote of the enormous challenge of recovering Europe after the destruction of Hitler's war machine.

London—Victory is in the air, and the people of this battered but dauntless city, for the first time since the war began, sense—a rare, incredulousness—the end of their long ordeal. Democracy's cause in Europe is in the eye of an anguished military workstation. And yet, as Nazi Germany totters to a terrible and almost terrifying doom, it becomes increasingly clear that democracy's cause in Europe is still confronted by one of the gravest crises in modern history.

Europe needs food and there is not enough food. Europe needs shelter and there is not enough shelter. Europe needs clothing and there is not enough clothing. Europe needs security and, though experienced the insatiable forces housed by this war, Europe needs safety as a right.

Europe needs health and Europe deserves it. But that is not the picture in all of Europe. Starvation. Shelling through the enemy blockade that is this war's aftermath is the abominable legacy of the little people to endure unapproachable disaster.

You meet them in London, the grim water of poor hotel, unmeasured and also unmeasured sheet and black bed. It takes days to get used, but by then: "Yes, it did get pretty bad in our 'bombed' We had 45 V-bombs. My sister and her baby son disappeared in one of them. Our last was some sort of hair. Will you have breakfast as usual in the morning, sir?"

thereless, Europe. Democracy's cause in Western Europe faces one of its gravest crises in modern history.

Supertimely, Hitler's war machine is little damaged. Some of the industrial centers were bombed, but the Poles, the French, the British, the Americans almost left the march of destruction. The single handiest fact to that, in the eighth month of this year, Paris has not enough to eat, to wear, to live, or to operate as a factory. And what is true of Paris is true of much of France and, to a greater or lesser degree, varying with local circumstances, of Belgium and Holland.

A reasonably good meal costs about \$2.00 to \$2.60 calories per person a day. Two thousand calories is usually accepted as a minimum below which health cannot be maintained for an considerable period. Southern Holland paid out four million German marks on a ration of 1,750 calories; in February, it was up to 1,775. In March, Belgian's was 1,755. In February, the ration for France was 1,350 after sliding from 1,750 last October and 1,400 in December.

Hitler's ration is 2,500 calories, and Canada's and the United States about 3,400. Do you wonder that food isлагage scarce in Europe, that it is political under-nutrition and is almost certain to become political dynamite in the months to come?

You soon learn not to be startled at any country, as can happen in Germany. Elsewhere, for pottery, crockery, lace such as we have seen in Canada in pottery, over-crochets, sell at reasonable prices in Brussels because there's a good supply and an excess of export. But tell to our ambassador, like W.F.A. Thompson, and you soon discover that one of his principal worries is where his next meal is coming from. □

On the way and cheering, and theatricality probably. No signs of suffering here. But you're sure Shiva's house bombed on three times. "Yes, I was badly hurt in one of them. Mother was killed. I was buried 25 hours. I will jump if somebody drops a bomb."

On the same, and judge of Chechen Doctor who collects jude and rare prints. He says the C.I.A. [Order of the British Empire]. "We spent two hours one night sawing off the head of a dead bomb victim so that he could impale the leg of a survivor and get him out from under a plinth. The building was on fire above him and, as he worked, firemen had to close the doctor with water to keep his clothes from burning."

You meet them at the scene of a rocket incident in Southern England. On the event, you talk to a seven-year-old schoolgirl whose head is swathed in bandages. "Stig, she admits she'd gone back to school that morning, injuries, bandaged head and all. You think at your own teenagers and you want to cry, not because of the disaster and suffering, but because of an overwhelming awareness of the glee and glory that are the attributes of your fellow men."

And this awareness persists as you move, through the backwash of war, from country to country. Persecuted in Holland, where neither starvation, nor occupation, Germany was able to break the spirit of a stubborn breed. In all the towns and cities that have had to endure shrapnel from so high.

Yes, like flora go on and economies do exhibit astonishing powers of recovery after disaster. Never-

EUROPE FACED THE TASK OF REBUILDING



Almost from the moment that Gen. Douglas MacArthur accepted the surrender of Japan on Sept. 2, 1945, aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay, historians have fought over the significance and meaning of the myriad events that made up the biggest war human history. In North America, the Second World War was known as "The Good War" because it had saved the economy, defeated Hitler and ended fascism. But that view was soon overtaken by the war's darker legacies: the nuclear age and the arms race, destabilization in Eastern Europe and the Cold War. It is still seen as a relatively good war, as were, for the battle for history continues over some of the conflict's key chapters. Some examples:

THE ALLIED BOMBING OF CIVILIANS

In Canada, the television series *The Father and the Son*, broadcast on the CBC in 1992, ignited a fierce national debate over several aspects of the country's role in the Second World War. Viewers attacked the series in newspaper ads and letter-writing campaigns, claiming that it disrespected Canadian servicemen. Historians defended the program as having "brought the Second World War on Veterans Affairs, closing inaccuracy."

The second installment of the three-part series, *Death by Missleight: Bomber Command*, was singled out for the harshest criticism. It focuses on the rough, bratty and heartless working conditions of the Canadian airmen who flew bombing missions over Germany. But it also portrays them as tools in a vindictive campaign of terror directed at German civilians by Air Marshal Arthur (Bomber) Harris, commanding general of the RAF Bomber Command. His strategy was to break German morale and temper war produc-



Devastation in Hiroshima: new research suggests that Japan would have surrendered even without the atomic-bomb attack.

QUESTIONING THE RECORD

tion by "dehumanizing" civilians in industrial cities.

The film suggests that the result was both scientifically ineffective and morally repugnant. In a new book, *The Allies for Hitler*, British historian John Keegan supports one of the film's arguments, writing that Harris's strategy "did not work." Production in many German industries actually rose until the final months of the war. In an interview with MacLean's, Brian McKenna, director of *The Father and the Son*, cited a 1994 book that he says vindicates his series—*The Crucible of War, 1939-1945: The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force*, Volume XI, published by the University of Toronto Press and the department of defence.

But part of that book has already come under attack in another book, *The Father and the Son Revisited*, a collection of essays by the historians. Co-editor David Bercuson, a University of Calgary historian, claims that *The Crucible of War* is seriously flawed regarding the impact of the bombing on German morale because its authors failed to conduct archival research in Germany. "No professional historian questions that Bomber Command targeted civilians with area bombing," declares Bercuson. "What the film leaves out is that the Nazis used area bombing first, the Allied campaign showed the German war effort, and the cities targeted were major producers of munitions."

THE ATOMIC BOMBS

A new exhibit scheduled to open in May at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington looks at the use of atomic weapons against Japan sparked a furor in the United States with strong echoes of the Canadian controversy over *The Father and the Son*.

Smithsonian exhibit was originally to have featured documents that questioned the necessity of dropping the bombs and horrific photographs of civilians who died from the blast and radiation sickness. But after five revisions, the exhibit was radically scaled back because of pressure from the American Legion and congressional critics.

The museum states that an issue that historians have failed to resolve in 50 years is whether President Harry Truman wrote that his decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, and a second one on Nagasaki three days later, prevented half-a-million American casualties because it preempted a planned invasion of Japan scheduled for November. But even the president's two officials had their doubts.

"The use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material success in our war against Japan," Admiral William Leahy, the wartime chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, wrote in 1953. "In being the first to use it, we had adopted an ethical standard common to the barbarians of the Dark Ages."

Leahy and some historians maintain that Japan would have surrendered without the grotesque destruction of the atomic bombs. With 80 per cent of its cities leveled by conventional bombardment and a sea blockade cutting off its supplies, Japan was on its knees. As well, the Soviet Union was preparing to declare war on the empire in mid-August. American historian Guy Aspinwall argues that Truman's real motive for dropping the bombs was to intimidate the Soviets—and make them more manageable in postwar Europe.

The latest and most respected research on the subject is featured in an article in the January/February issue of *Foreign Affairs* by Stanford

University historian Barbara Wertheim. He notes that making a decision for unconditional surrender, awaiting the Soviet entry into the war and continuing conventional bombing probably could have ended the war before an invasion. The second bomb was certainly unnecessary, he adds, because the Japanese empire had already severely decided to surrender but its country's thuggish military leaders and sank peace. While Wertheim acknowledges that terminating the Soviets was seen in a longer, the underlying rationale for dropping the bombs was that "there were few moral restraints left to what had become virtually a total war."

THE HOLOCAUST

While the controversy over the atomic bombs is acknowledged even in mainstream American history textbooks, a lingering issue that rarely rates a mention is the extent of Allied intelligence about the Nazi genocide that killed nearly six million Jews, and why the death camps were not made military targets. According to historian Walter Laqueur, author of *The Terrible Secret*, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt likely knew by the fall of 1942 through intelligence reports that one million Jews had already been killed by the Nazis.

By May, 1943, Allied commanders had irrefutable proof of the Nazi death camps: aerial reconnaissance photofiles of Auschwitz, the largest of the five extermination camps, where almost two million Jews perished. Over the next six months, 600,000 Hungarian Jews died at Auschwitz. But while the Allies bombed factories around Auschwitz, they did nothing to disrupt the camp itself.

At one point, Laqueur says, Churchill argued for bombing the death camps but he was overruled by the military. "It was a civilian target, and Jews were a low priority," declares Laqueur. "They wanted to inflict as much damage as possible on military targets." Laqueur maintains, though not all historians agree, that bombing some component of the camp's operations, or even publishing their existence, would have forced the Nazis to slow down the "final solution" and perhaps have saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

GERMANY, THE EYE OF THE STORM

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War and the elimination of official censorship in the former East Germany, previously suppressed evidence has come to light cataloguing injustices suffered by the German populace—as well as crimes committed by them. A newest documentary, for example, gathered material showing that soldiers in the Red Army raped an estimated two million German women.

But equally disturbing to many Germans are new revelations of the complicity of millions of their countrymen in the holocaust. The latest controversy revolves around the Wehrmacht, the German regular army. For much of the postwar

period, the popular image of the Wehrmacht propagated by German politicians, filmmakers and authors has been that it was the noble and consisted of honorable soldiers who remained loyal from Nazi pretensions.

But that version of history has been exposed as myth in an exhibit first opened in March, and an accompanying book with contributions from 40 historians. Titled *War of Kavanaugh: Causes of the Holocaust, 1941-45*, it employs documents, letters and soldiers' admissions to establish the army's "systematic co-operation" with Hitler's SS. The conclusion: the Wehrmacht was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 1.1 million Jewish civilians on the eastern front. Much of the material was suppressed by the Allies after 1945 because of Cold War politics. "A German army in 2000 was considered an essential part of the army against the new Soviet threat," says military historian Hans-Joachim "It would have been an impossibility if the military were described."

The recent discoveries constitute a shattering indictment of collective guilt, given that roughly 30 million German men served in the Wehrmacht. And as what seems like a regular in recent controversies over the war in North Africa, German veterans have entered the show as divided and exaggerated. The army is only the latest example of the powerful, and sometimes painful, role historians can play as arbiters of guilt and innocence in war.

PAUL KAHN



Auschwitz survivors (left), concentration camp, when did the Allies know?



A Prairie Pulitzer

A lone Gardini of Kamloops, B.C., almost drove into the back of a wood-chip truck when she heard the news on her car radio last week. An ancestor had just revealed that her author, Winnipeg-based novelist Carol Shields, had won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for her novel *The Stone Diaries*.

The prize caps a string of honors for The Stone Diaries by Winnipeg's Carol Shields

Written from the viewpoint of several narrators, it chronicles the ordinary life of Daisy Goodwill from her birth in Tynall, Man., in 1905 through marriage, motherhood, work and old age. And while that life is richly textured and decorated with wry wit, the story also shows a woman not at peace with herself, defined by all the conventional

female roles. Daisy is ultimately disappointed by them.

The novel was the 1993 Governor General's Literary Award and was shortlisted for Britain's Booker Prize the same year. Last summer she was named author of the year by the Canadian Booksellers Association, and in March the U.S. National Book Critics Circle chose *The Stone Diaries* as novel of the year. Publisher David Kent, president of Random House of Canada, said the company had sent the author so many bouquets that "We should have just bought out the florist."

The Toronto subsidiary of New York City-based Random House Publishers has sold 25,000 hard-cover copies of *The Stone Diaries*, and 100,000 copies are in print, or perhaps—a huge run for Canada's small market. "At one point, both the hard-cover and paperback were on a best-seller list at the same time," notes Kent. And its success has sparked interest in her earlier works, such as *The Orange Fish* (1988) and *The Birthplace of Love* (1993).

The house surrounding the Pulitzer will undoubtedly provide another wave of sites in Canada and in the United States, where six of Shields' works have been published since 1989. "Carol has always had a loyal readership and great reviews, and sales were steadily increasing," says Mindy Werner, senior editor at Viking Penguin, Shields' U.S. publisher. "But this will definitely be a big boost." The New York City-based house has already ordered second and third printings,

installing 80,000 copies, for an eventual total of 110,000 paperbacks at \$16.95 also destined to add 10,000 hard-cover copies to the 35,000 already in print. "And really, writing it couldn't have happened to a better writer or a nicer person," says Werner. "I adore her."

The award puts Shields in the company of such previous literary winners as John

Updike, William Faulkner, John Updike and last year's laureate, E. Annie Proulx, whose novel *The Shipping News* has dominated North American paperback best-seller lists for almost a year. While Shields is chuffed by the prize and gratified by the feedback she receives from fans, she is anxious to get back to her regular life of working on her fiction and teaching writing at the University of Manitoba. "It's wonderful, but it's all too distracting," she says. "I've started another novel, and you can't really be a writer without a lot of private time."

Married since 1957 to Canadian Donald Shields, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Manitoba, Shields lives in Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa and, briefly, Manchester, England, before moving to Winnipeg in 1990. Throughout those years, she studied literature, taught and wrote while raising her family. And her work reflects that experience. Shields' books are saturated with domestic detail, the tactile pleasure and hard practicalities of everyday life as it is actually lived to her characters' emotional and intellectual lives. And while dense in subject matter, the novels reflect her preoccupation with what she calls "the unknowability of the other, whether it's really possible to tell the story of someone's life."

Cynthia Scott, an acclaimed National Film Board director (*Opposite Season*) based in Montreal, is currently grappling with that question as she struggling with two challenges to bring Daisy Goodwill to life on the

big screen. Scott says that translating the novel into film has proved challenging precisely because of the intricacy of the writing. "The range of the book is in the language, and we have to find a way to reflect that on film," she says. "But we've determined to stay as close to it as possible, to keep that sense of honesty—and of course that worked sense of humor."

Meanwhile, Shields herself has returned to film-making: she has almost finished a script based on her novel *The Republic of Love*, a contemporary romance set in Winnipeg. And Toronto-based screenwriter David Young is adapting her 1987 novel *A Mystery for a Canadian Girl* into a production of a feature-length film.

Shields' professional accomplishments as a celebrated novelist far exceed those of her protagonist, Daisy Goodwill. But her drama, too, has followed many of the same rituals and marked the same passages of marriage and motherhood. Perhaps her deep understanding of those links inspired her observation in *The Stone Diaries* that our ancestors were not simpler, more easily contented people. "Those who went before us," she writes, "saw every bit as important and unacceptable and undesirable in their longings as people are today." Carol Shields' superb evocation of those longings has won her the kind of recognition that Daisy Goodwill could only dream of!

DIANE TURNHILL



Shields: eyewear sales, film offshoots

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Songs of seduction

An Oscar nominee dramatizes a lush spectacle

FARINELLI

Directed by *Gérard Corbiau*

In an age when the idea of the cultured male is largely neuterized, there is something unashamedly erotic about a movie whose hero has actually lost his manhood. Italy's Carlo Brosi, who performed under the name Farinelli, was the most famous castrato singer of the 18th century. He possessed an extraordinary glamour and a voice that would entice women away. With a range of 200 octaves, he was said to be capable of singing 200 notes in a single breath and holding one note for a minute.

Farinelli, an Oscar nominee for best foreign film, dramatizes the intimate relationship between Carlo (Stéphane Dionet) and his older brother, Rendone (Enrico Le Vrano), who composed his music. Both actors are exceptionally handsome, as is the movie, a lush



Marianne Basler, Gérard Depardieu *Farinelli* (Paramount)

spectacle set in operas, lobbies and boudoirs. Belgian director Gérard Corbiau mixes the opulent and the erotic with obvious connoisseurship, pushing pastic heroines into licentious overdrive. But Farinelli has a sensual appeal—to both the eye and the ear—that is irresistible.

To create the castrato's voice, the filmmakers went to elaborate lengths. Since no contemporary singer has a castrato's range, they recorded a male counter-tenor (David Lee Rapaport) and a female soprano (Iva Miljanic Godikowski) separately, then spent a year laboriously marrying the voices with computer technology. The "morphed" result is spectacular. One would never guess it comes from two singers. The lip-synch illusion that it is coming from the actor's mouth, however, is much less convincing.

The story, meanwhile, plots on the mystery and trauma of Carlo's boyhood castration. Despite his castration, he suffers no lack of sexual energy. Seducing women with his voice, he impresses them with his virtuosity between the sheets, while his brother plays double fiddle in a ratings-a-little-lag team—in one character explains, "Carlo provides the clowns and Rendone provides the seed." Their fraternal pact begins to deteriorate when Handel (Gérard Depardieu) challenges Rendone's role as Carlo's manager. And the conflict turns to a most dramatic finale, which concludes with a full solo octavo. Strangely this is the third movie in a row to climax with such an event (after *Bel Ami* and *Empire*). But *Farinelli*, a story that is freshish enough as it is, does not need any cosmetic embellishment.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Like a duck to water.



Scenic photo © C. de la Rose. The white-faced Newfoundland dog is Marlene Miller. Newfoundland coat of arms photo © Newfoundland and Labrador Government

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In search of leadership

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Spring is supposed to be the time of renewal. Happy sprouts, et cetera. A young man's fancy turns to you-know-what, birds burst, birds sing and birds butt each other.

That's the problem. Why is the mood so sour, like not picking up their season tickets, everyone sickly, including the hating we-didn't? The answer is that no one can run anything anymore.

The millionaire owners of baseball and the millionaire players of baseball have managed to turn off ordinary, dull people who finance them. The people who run hockey don't know how to run hockey, chopping the sea out of half while chasing the same money for a depleted view of the game.

The experts who are in charge of guarding the country's resources have had to be suspended as the rest of us at the news that the oil had disappeared. The same experts from Ottawa now reluctantly admit that what they've done in the Atlantic—secretly—may have done at the Pacific with the salmon.

"Can't anyone here play this game?" Casey Stengel plaintively asked when he was stuck with the wretched New York Mets. Apparently not. The largest and richest province in Canada, Ontario, is run by a government that is roundly disliked and appears ready to be pummeled in the polling booth.

The most important province in Canada, Quebec, is so involved in an intransigent intransigent wrestling match with itself that it has decided as have done to a separate country has dissolved—like chocolate fudge—into an admission that what it would actually like is a political version of divorce with bad pedigree O.K. dear.

Can anyone run things? The President of the United States, since he can't make up his mind about anything, is now run by a wild-eyed Speaker of the House of Representatives who never stops talking and has the answer to everything.

British Columbia is having trouble because the weak Prime Minister can't prevent his Conservative ministers from falling out of bed with dealers,

who would be 77 if he completed a first term. He would be the oldest American president ever elected. Can't anybody get better at this game?

In British Columbia, they actually have a conflict-of-interest inquiry into a person who gives advertising contracts to people who belong to his party. By such criteria, half the prime ministers of this century would be in jail. What's running things?

Now that Ontario law forces bank presidents to reveal their salaries, public disclosure of their incomes has resulted in most of them getting raises—to catch up with their male. These are the same chaps who shaped the disastrous loans to Latin America and the Philippines. If you can't run something, you get a raise.

This fits in with Sonny and the rest of the Tokyo brats, with more cash that they know what to do with, who set out to buy up Hollywood and now are trying to buy their institutions at a豪華 than they never understood. A possible explanation: Brats think it's easier to sell off the place. Who's running the game?

Lucien Bouchard, who has the charisma, and Jacques Parizeau, who has the power, now appear in public like two walking children at a birthday party. They ask for approval of their proposal, but can't agree on the proposal.

The Western world, which can't figure out how to save the Roman mess, has now lost interest. The European powers, who drove their colonial past left Africa in a mess, have given up on the stooges in South and Central America. Nobody knows how to run anything.

Nelson Mandela, who announced all by appointing his transforming, estranged wife to his South Africa cabinet, fired her for her treacherousness and then, finding he had to do it by the proper protocol, re-appointed her and then fired her again—probably if warty Mandela can't do something right, there is no hope.

Spring doesn't bring us hope. Oldsmobile Crys proves that. John Gutfreund, who presided in tears over the Salomon Brothers' collapse and then collapsed "three and a half" after he was elected, is now inexplicably silent now. The Mexican corruption and assassination and drug cartels are revealed and the country heads for collapse.

The Ottawa masters who let the Newfoundland salmon fishery die are now hauled as heroes for arresting the new Spanish Armada which is fishing outside Canada's 200-mile limit. Does that make sense? Is this international law? Of course not.

It doesn't have to make sense; because no one knows how to run anything anymore.



popes' jets and other politicians' wives. The CBC lies Paul Wallen and won't explain why CTV sacks Peter Gzowski and won't say why The CBC sacks Peter Gzowski and Peter Bonar, after near 40 years of being its lodestones, finds out about it through a special telephone message to his assistant? Can anybody say anything?

A German court, for a second time, refuses to put a man who stabbed, on court, in full daylight, the best female tennis player in the world, and Monica Seles is so incensed she has never returned to the game she dominated.

The most powerful and serene province in Canada is Prince Edward Island, the last place you would think where some jerk, emulating the Oklahoma City tragedy, plants a bomb at the legislature.

The man most likely to be the next president of the United States—the most vigorous nation on earth—is likely to be Bill Dale,

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